The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 318.

SHINGTON.

allment of the New ional Currency.

Arrangements for the ciprocity Treaty.

ssissippi Election Fixed he 4th of November.

rks Dismissed to Make Place for Females.

Etc., Etc.

Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE NEW CURRENCY.

ton, July 9.—The first installment fractional currency was received the Treasury Department from the Bank Note Company, of New York. supply is expected to-morrow, but will be issued for several days.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

John Rose, Minister of Finance of the Dominion, who is here in reference new reciprocity treaty, dined with Secre- Fish this evening, and made the prelimi- arrangements toward the consummation [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.

sion of the Cabinet to-day was a one, caused by the discussion upon time for the election in Mississippi, finally ordered that it should take the fourth Tuesday of November time was fixed for the election in [illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.

lling, formerly Surveyor of Cus- Louisville, has been appointed an the customhouse at that place, has been appointed assessor of venue, and assigned to special duty well as inspector of tobacco and [illegible]

MALE CLERKS DISMISSED.

e number of male clerks in the Patent ve been dismissed to make room for female clerks appointed yester- [illegible]

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

meeting of the Columbia Typo- was held here to-night on the wing Mr. Clapp, the Congres- to employ a greater number of is allowed by the Constitu- It is the intention of Mr. number of colored appren- was not definitely set- [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.

July 9.—The President to- with several prominent his desire, and he Generals Ames arrange- and Tex- impartiality. were present [illegible]

EIGN.

Excitement in England Over the al of the Irish Church Bill.

Press on the Alabama Claims.

Affairs in France.

Etc. Etc.

[illegible]

Earl of [illegible] protested on the part of the Catholics against the amendment, which he declared was utterly inadmissible, and it was withdrawn.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved that clause 28, giving power to convey additional land to the Church body be restored to its original form. He said the clause as now amended revived Protestant ascendency in its most hateful form, giving glebe lands to the church body, but refusing them to Catholics and Presbyterians. It was certain that the Government and the House of Commons would never sanction the amended clause.

The Marquis of Salisbury replied that in moving the amendment, he contemplated similar grants to the Catholics and Presbyterians, according to Mr. Bright's original proposition, which Mr. Gladstone had indorsed, but he thought that the retention of their own glebes by the Irish Church was not unfair.

After further discussion the Earl of Derby announced that the Catholics had decided not to accept glebe lands or residences.

The motion to restore clause 28 was lost by a vote of 40 to 9.

An amendment embracing the proposal of Earl Granville to pay half a million sterling in money instead of handing over private endowments created before 1660 was agreed to. The report was then received.

The Earl of Clancarty gave notice when the bill came up for the third reading he should move a postponement of the reading for three months.

FRANCE.

A GENERAL STIRRING UP.

PARIS, July 9.—The political commotion in France continues. The Emperor has decided to give way to the Chamber and change his system of government. He meets with great difficulties in his efforts to complete the new combination, but a grand event is expected. In a week the new ministry will emerge from the Centre Gauche party. Between the Radical minority and the adherents of the Empire, the Centre Gauche are for the Empire, but insist on responsible ministers or parliamentary government, the same as in England.

SPECIE.

Specie in the bank has decreased eleven million nine hundred thousand francs.

DISQUIETING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The People Francais says the Deputies in the Corps Legislatif who are now signing an interpellation for political reforms are members of the third party and friends of the government. They do not want the Emperor to renounce his right of initiative, but ask him to allow the Chambre to share in it. We believe the Emperor is not disposed to reject their demand. The situation is not disquieting. While one side is not disposed to make exaggerated claims, the other is equally resolved not to make exaggerated resistance. The crisis will terminate in a compromise which will satisfy public opinion. The article says that Minister Rouher, in his reply yesterday to M. Jules Favre, admitted that a Ministerial crisis was spoken of, but the great question of changes which will powerfully affect the institutions of society in future was bound up with the question of the banner which must be raised against revolution. We know not when or by whom the agreement will be achieved, but we do know on what force the Chamber will rely to preserve it.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Evening journals announce the resignation of Ministers. It is believed M. Rouher has been commissioned to form a new Cabinet which will include four members of the Tiers party.

A manifesto from the Emperor is looked for.

Senator Ramsey, of Minn., arrived here to-day.

SPAIN.

THE NEW MINISTRY CONDEMNED.

MADRID, July 9.—The press and the people generally condemn the Ministry.

The Governor of Catalonia has been dismissed for not preventing a Republican demonstration in Barcelona. Disorders are anticipated there, and troops are kept in readiness to suppress any turbulence.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

NEWS FROM THE CABLE.

BREST, July 9.—Up to Thursday noon the steamer Great Eastern had run 1,754 knots cable. The officers of the expedition on board the steamer expect to reach shoal water by Friday noon.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Yerger Case—Testimony of Defence Closed—Rebutting Testimony.

JACKSON, MISS., July 8.—The counsel for the prisoner announced to the Military Commission to-day that they had closed their case. They would have summoned Colonel Hodge, from Newport, Ky., and three other witnesses, all of whom were expected to testify to the prisoner's insanity, but it was thought that further testimony on this point was unnecessary, especially as it would be attended with delay.

The Government called two witnesses in rebuttal. Mr. Thos. Green, banker, testified that Col. Yerger had had banking transactions with him. Witness never suspected his insanity, and never heard it mentioned in the community. Had known him ten or fifteen years, and regarded him as a man of more than ordinary intelligence. Saw the difficulty with Col. Crane. Yerger was greatly excited, but never thought of such a thing as his being insane until it was introduced in evidence before the commission. Saw Col. Yerger engaged in a difficulty a few years ago with Capt. Martin, opposite the capitol, about the close of the war. After a shot or two, the captain screened himself behind the pillars of the capitol, but Colonel Yerger stood exposed, cocked his pistol, and shot as fast as he could. He was quite cool, and called on his opponent to come out and fight fairly. Yerger was much less excited on that occasion than he was in the Crane difficulty.

Angelo Mima, keeper of one of the largest saloons in Jackson, had known Col. Yerger for twenty years. Knew him to drink; had seen him under the influence of liquor, but never drunk; had never heard insanity imputed to him.

The Government may probably close the rebutting testimony on Friday.

JACKSON, MISS., July 9.—The new organ of the National Republican party made its appearance to-day. It hoists the name of Judge Dent for Governor, and says it will be truly national in all its aims, yielding a hearty and unqualified support to the administration of President Grant, and urging a strict adherence to the reconstruction acts and endeavor to bring about such wise and reasonable action on the part of the people of Mississippi as will place them in full accord with Congress and the nation, and will advocate universal suffrage and amnesty upon a basis of civil and political equality to all.

Judge Dent's nomination on the Grant platform meets with warm approbation and general applause.

MAINE.

Three Very Sad Casualties—A Daughter of Rev. Henry Giles Drowned at Bucksport—Two Young Ladies Drowned at Booth Bay.

BANGOR, ME., July 9.—Miss Nora Giles, daughter of Rev. Henry Giles, the well-known lecturer and essayist, a beautiful and highly-educated young lady, eighteen years of age, was drowned at Bucksport on Saturday by the upsetting of a boat in which she was sailing, in company with her sister, another young lady, and a gentleman. Her body had not been recovered at last accounts.

PORTLAND, ME., July 9.—A special to the Advertiser from Booth Bay says a party of young ladies and gentlemen, in a small boat rowing from the schooner Josephine Swanton to Neuse Island, were run down and sunk by the schooner Young Sultan. Miss Greenaw and Miss Caswell were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered. Two other young ladies were injured, but it is hoped not seriously.

CINCINNATI.

A Grand Exposition of Fabrics Forthcoming.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The committee on exposition of textable fabrics, raw material, to be held in this city on the 3d of August, lasting four days, held a meeting this afternoon. The reports were encouraging. A long list of premiums was adopted, embracing jeans, tweeds, flannels, sheetings, cotton yarns, carpets, Osnaburgs, raw cotton, wool, flax, silk, and many other articles. $100 are offered for the best specimen bale of new cotton. Each exhibitor is to be presented with a handsome bronze medal, prepared at the United States mint. Many manufacturers throughout the South and West have signified their determination to exhibit their fabrics. The exposition will be opened with formal ceremonies. The indications now are that it will be one of the most interesting ever held in the West.

TENNESSEE.

The Gubernatorial Canvass.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—The candidates for Governor spoke at Lebanon yesterday, and lay over till Monday. Gov. Senter is in Nashville, and will dispose of public business needing immediate attention. He is sanguine of his election. He has recently appointed a number of new registrars, and will continue to make changes wherever necessary to secure full registration. Gen. Stokes went home from Lebanon, but will be here to-morrow evening. His friends report him in good health, and confident of success.

Final arrangements at Baltimore for the reception of all singing societies from New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere have been completed. One hundred societies will arrive to-day. They will be formally received by Baltimore societies and welcomed by the Mayor at Monument Square. Quite a number of representatives of the press are already here.

NEW YORK.

Financial and Commercial.

Condition of Railway Shares, Government Bonds, Gold, &c.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Money is not plenty, but rates for call loans have been at 7 per cent. currency and coin, mostly the latter.

THE USURERS.

The matter of usurious transactions by the money-lenders is still before the Grand Jury, but no action has transpired.

GOLD

is unsettled. About one million has been engaged for to-morrow's steamers, but it is understood that as soon as the premium on gold is advanced by its export, Mr. Boutwell will increase his sales to strengthen his currency reserves.

BONDS.

Government bonds were steady but quiet. North Carolina and Tennessee bonds were panicy under various political influences. Since the Virginia election confidence in carpet-bag securities has been waning.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Railway shares, &c., opened buoyant, but the demand soon fell off, and the market, throughout most of business hours was dull, though comparatively steady. The dullness is attributed to the failure to arrive at a basis for consolidating the N. Y. C. and Hudson river. At the earlier market New York Central advanced to 196¼, and Hudson to 165. On buyers' opinions, sales of New York Central at 198½ and Hudson 166¼. Northwest common sold up to 81½; Northwest preferred, 95½; Michigan Southern, 109¾; Rock Island, 116½; Reading 91, and Pacific mail 90½. But the reaction was quite general except in Rock Island and Express shares, which were generally lower under reports of renewed troubles, especially in Wells, Fargo, & Adams.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The buyers of flour, wheat, and corn on speculation, retired at the close and seem disposed to suspend their operations in the face of adverse margins, and nearly all the early advance was lost, closing dull and heavy. Private advices from Liverpool report some rise in wheat there.

PROVISIONS.

Western hog products were held firmer, but scarcely anything done. City lard and bacon less active.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves—Receipts since Wednesday 2,100; quality rather below the average, and the poorer qualities ¼c lower. Prices ranged from 12½@15½c, and the sales mostly at 14½@15c. Few fair to good droves. Among the sales were poor Cherokee, 4¼ cwt, at 12½c; fairest extra, 13c; Indiana and Illinois, 6@6½ cwt, at 14@14½c; good to prime do, 6¾@7¼ cwt, at 15@16c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts since Wednesday, 5,412. Good demand for prime qualities, but inferior dull. Sheep 4@5½c; lambs 9½@11½c.

Swine—Receipts since Wednesday, 2,434. Market nominal at 8@9½c. Parties outside of the combination cannot get more than the inside price. City dressed 11½@12c—the latter price for smooth light weights.

GROCERIES.

Coffee unchanged; Rio 18½@22c. Sugar active; fair to prime grocery 11½@12c; refined Farms' best crushed 15¾c, and Stuart advancing best soft white.

TOBACCO.

[illegible]

GOING HOME.

There were lights in one of the large houses in Belgrave Square; a carriage and pair stood before the door, and in one of the splendidly furnished drawing-rooms within sat a young girl, dressed for a ball, fastening the buttons of her tiny gloves. She was very fair—fair with the pale Saxon beauty so instinctive of our race; a delicate, aristocratic face; large, dreamy, pansy eyes, and lustrous wavy hair, falling over the white, shimmering silken robes, like golden sunshine on the snow-clad Alps.

"Beautiful, exceedingly," she seemed; and so the fine, tall man thought—her brother, evidently, by the likeness between them—as he entered the room and stood for a moment gazing at her.

He smiled approvingly as, taking up her fan and bouquet, she advanced to meet him; and then a shadow of something like anxiety fell over his face. It was gone, however, in an instant.

"I am afraid we shall be late, Constance; it is nearly twelve now, and Lady Churchill begged us to come early."

"I am ready, William," she replied; "but there's plenty of time. We shall be weary enough before it is over." And she shrugged her shoulders with a charming gesture of indifference.

"No revel is complete without its queen," replied her brother gallantly. "Your adorers will have been fuming themselves to death for the last two hours fearing you would not come."

"It will do them good," she replied with a laugh; "they will learn wisdom in time."

"And Sir Richard?" questioned her brother, looking earnestly into her smiling face.

She crimsoned—a flush of anger, not of love—and turned impatiently away.

"Sir Richard may wait forever. He has had his answer already."

Her brother bit his lips.

"I think you are foolish, Constance. Sir Richard loves you, and would make you a very good match."

Constance twined her hands around her brother's arm, tears trembling in her eyes.

"I shall never marry, William, never. Please don't ask me, dear. I am very happy here with you."

He stooped and kissed the piteous face that was turned so piteously to his.

"There! don't spoil your pretty eyes," he cried; "some one will induce you to change that resolution, I hope."

He drew her hand into his arm, and led her down the broad staircase into the hall, where a powdered footman stood with wraps upon his arm ready to see them into the carriage.

The street door was partly open, and a noise of altercation and rough voices speaking sharply caused the gentleman to hesitate.

"What is the meaning of this disturbance, Barnes?" he asked.

"It is a man, sir, that is himpertinent, and won't go away, and John is making him."

"What does the fellow mean? What business has he here?"

"He says that he wants to see Miss Power, sir."

"To see me," exclaimed Constance, while her brother frowned.

"He is most bowdacious, sir, and says he knowed she was a coming out, and would stop till she did."

"Constance, my love," said Mr. Power, "you had better step into the library. I will soon settle this affair."

He opened the room door for her, and, then going out on the steps, stood for a moment in angry amazement at the scene before him.

An old man, bareheaded, was struggling with two of the men servants of the house, gesticulating violently, while a small crowd of curious listeners, collected by the uproar, were grinning and laughing, and shouting to the combatants to have fair play.

"I will see her! I will see her!" the old man was exclaiming. "It's a matter of life and death, and I'll not stop till I do."

"John, go for the police," shouted the stentorian voice of Mr. Power.

At the sound of their master's voice the men let go their hold of the man, while four or five young urchins started off in search of the missing functionary. The old man, half exhausted, staggered to the palings.

"Don't send for the perlice," he cried. "I ain't a going to rob. For God's sake, sir, tell me if the young lady is coming out!" This to Mr. Power.

"What business is that of yours?" angrily replied that gentleman. "How dare you create a disturbance in a respectable neighborhood? I will have you imprisoned."

"Prison me if you will," cried the old man, earnestly; "but let me speak one word to the young lady, sir, for the love of heaven."

"The man is mad," muttered Mr. Power to himself, "mad or drunk."

The old fellow caught the last words.

"No, I ain't drunk, yer honor," he cried; "I earns an honest livelihood, and that's more than every flunkey can say;" and he glanced indignantly at the footman, who still kept by his side.

"I'm in my sober senses, and I know what I want: I want to see Miss Power."

"It is one of those beggarly paupers Constance is so fond of," thought Mr. Power. "This is the fruit of ladies going about visiting the sick—a precious piece of business, to be sure. If you will promise to go away quietly, I will let you off," he commenced; but at that moment a hand was placed upon his arm, and a soft voice questioned:

"What is the matter, William?"

At the door stood Constance, in her snowy opera-cloak and golden hair, her sweet eyes turned wonderingly on the spectacle before her.

With a cry of joy the old man struggled up the steps.

"O miss! are you Miss Power? It's you I wants to see."

Mr. Power drew her angrily back.

"Really, Constance," he said in a low tone, "you are forgetting yourself. To come out before all these people—really—"

"O William," cried the girl, "don't be cross; but Barnes tells me the man said it was a matter of life and death. Do see him, dear, if only for a moment. It must be something very serious to bring him at this hour of the night."

Mr. Power, though hasty in his temper, was a just and reasonable man; he saw plainly now the man was not intoxicated, and, though he was annoyed at being disturbed at this unseasonable hour, he could not but acknowledge the fitness of his sister's argument, and that the man was at least entitled to a hearing.

"Well, Connie," he said, "let it be so. Go back into the library and I will question him first myself."

He told the footman to call the man inside and close the door. After a while Mr. Power came back to his sister.

"I cannot make him out," he said in answer to her anxious glance. "He tells a rambling story about some girl he has picked out of the water, and whom, he says, you know. I think you had better see him yourself, Constance."

"O yes, yes! Ask him to come in at once."

He was an old gray-haired man, whose garments betokened extreme poverty, but whose face looked honest and sincere, despite the flush excitement had given it.

"Are you Miss Power—Miss Constance Power?" he exclaimed hurriedly, without waiting for her to speak.

"Yes, I am Constance Power; what can I do for you?"

"O, then, if you be her, I was asked to give your ladyship this bit of a letter," taking a dirty scrap of paper from his pocket; "and you'll have to make haste, please, if you want to see her alive!"

Constance opened it in profound astonishment, which increased to a look of intense horror as she read the contents.

"I am dying, dying fast," it said, "but I cannot go till I have told you what is on my mind. Please don't refuse, but come as quickly as you can. The whole happiness of your future life depends on your seeing Pauline Barry."

"O my poor Pauline!" exclaimed Miss Power. "The girl that left me so suddenly four years ago. Where is she, my good man? I will go at once!"

"She's in my house, my lady, close by the water-side. She had been and drowned herself, and I picked her up, and me and my missis has minded her ever since; they'd have taken her to prison if we peached on her, you know, miss, and she's so quiet and good; and the doctor has been so very good to us, and given us a bit of money, and—"

"Yes, yes," interrupted the trembling girl; "you'll tell me all about it as we go."

"Nonsense, Constance!" exclaimed Mr. Power. "Who is the Pauline you are talking about?"

"Have you forgotten her, William—the girl who was my companion when papa died? Ah, I forget; she left us just as you returned from abroad; but you must have heard me speak of Pauline Barry. I loved her like a sister. She is ill—dying. I must go to her at once!"

"You will go, and in these trappings?" and he pointed contemptuously to the clouds of lace that floated around her fairy form, the pearls and opals gleaming on her fair white neck and arms and in the tresses of her amber hair.

"I will cover them all over with my large water-proof cloak," she said, entreatingly. "No one will recognize me, and Phillips can go with me."

"And I, also, if you will be so insane."

"No, no; you will only be in the way!" she exclaimed, hurriedly. "Do be sensible, darling; I am not afraid with Phillips. Be quick, dear, and ring the bell; every moment may be too late."

"And it will, miss," cried the man, respectfully, "if we doesn't look sharp. My missis said as how she couldn't last very long."

"You are decidedly out of your mind, Constance," said Mr. Powers, when he saw she was determined, "going off this time of night to listen to the rhapsodies of a dying woman."

"Which is the most mad," she retorted, flushing—"wasting God's holy time in frivolous amusement, or soothing the last hours of the souls for whom He died?"

Mr. Powers shrugged his shoulders.

"As you please," he cried, "but I insist on your taking one of the men with you as well. I will send away the carriage; you had better have a cab."

After traversing a number of dark and dirty streets the cab drew up before a dingy-looking house in a narrow, dirty street, running parallel with the river, on the south side of the Thames, and a man, descending from the box, assisted a vailed and muffled figure to alight.

[illegible] whisper to her maid, "there is no occasion for you to come inside."

"But master said, Miss—"

"I am your mistress," replied Constance haughtily; "do as you are told."

The girl shrunk back; to tell the truth, she was quite as ready to stop as to go, far preferring a chat with the footman to witnessing the death struggles of the poor; she saw plenty of that when Miss Barry dragged her into the loathsome alleys and wretched streets to be found even in Belgrave.

The old man—Parker he said his name was—opened the door by means of a string pulled through a hole. No need of bolts and bars there, except to keep the thieves inside when justice demanded them.

"Mind the step, my lady," he said. "It's not often the likes of you come to such a place as this."

"I'm not afraid," said Constance, gently; yet as she spoke she trembled and her heart sank at the impenetrable darkness before her.

The noise they made had evidently been heard, for a door opened and a woman came cautiously down the stairs carrying a candle in a broken candlestick.

"Is that you, Jim?" she called in a loud whisper.

"Ay, my gal, and I've brought the lady with me."

"That's right," cried the woman.

And Constance found herself face to face with a [illegible] dressed, motherly-looking woman.

"How is she?" was her first question.

"Very badly, miss; very badly. She's been and dropped into a doze; but they say she can't last till morn. She's been asking for you, miss, all night long."

Up two flights of creaking, rickety stairs, and then they stopped at a door in the back part of the house, which the woman opened, and, holding the light above her head, suffered Constance to pass through first. A dirty blanket thrown over an old clothes-horse served as a screen to prevent the drafts that whistled through the crannies of the door from reaching the bed, on which lay the pallid form of the dying woman, breathing heavily. The tears rolled down Constance's fair cheeks as she gazed on the altered features, thin, wasted figure of one who, when she last beheld her, was radiant with youth and health. Large drops of perspiration stood on her forehead; her nose was drawn and pinched, her eyes sunken, her lips livid and swollen with fever, her hair lay in a tangled mass around her haggard face, over which was gradually creeping that mysterious ashen gray—the bridal veil of death.

"She has suffered a deal, poor dear," said the woman in a low tone; "it will be a blessing when the Lord is pleased to take her. Will you sit down, miss?"

She wiped a chair for the visitor, and then, leaving the candle on the table near, stole quietly out of the room.

Constance looked around and shuddered. Bare boards, a broken table, two more broken chairs, some wooden boxes piled in a corner to form a cupboard, a rusty fender, and a row of saucepans, jugs and physic-bottles were all the furniture of this miserable abode. Across the room, on a line composed of pieces of rope knotted together, hung some indescribable articles of human clothing (there is no fashion book for the poor). And in the midst of all this squalor and poverty three pots of white and purple hyacinths stood on the narrow window-sill, filling the air with delicious fragrance.

As she looked she thought how from the simple hearts of those poor people rose up daily, like the incense of flowers, the sweet perfume of a noble, self-denying charity, whiteness of truth and the purple of sacrifice, to the feet of the living God.

Suddenly the dying girl started convulsively, and opened her large black eyes.

"Who is that?" she cried, wildly, as her gaze fell upon Miss Power's muffled form.

"I, Constance Power, your friend, Pauline. Oh, my good girl, what has brought you to this?"

"What has brought me! The blackest-hearted villain that ever trod God's earth. Thank heaven, you have come! O, how terrified I was they would not find you! I can die—I can die happy now."

Constance was terribly affected, her tears rolled over the thin wasted hand she held in hers, while she strove to comfort the unhappy woman.

"Hush! don't excite yourself," she cried; "you shall tell me all about it by-and-by. How often have I thought about you, dear Pauline, and wondered why you left us so mysteriously."

"Yes, I will tell you all," replied Pauline, striving to raise herself in bed; "I must be quick. I know there is not much time." Then she snatched her hand from Miss Power's grasp. "Don't touch me," she cried; "I'm not fit to be touched by you. Miss Constance you were always good—do you think God pardons such as I?"

"Of course He does," replied Constance, weeping. "There is none so vile that His mercy cannot reach if they only repent."

"I think I have repented," murmured the girl. "If I had been spared, I would have led a different life. They told you, didn't they, I tried to drown myself? It was an awful sin, but I was driven mad. Yes, I'm sorry now, Miss Constance. They have been so kind to me here—the poor old man and his wife. And they showed me how wicked and wrong I was for wishing to take my life and I want to repent. Hush! what is that?"

Constance listened, but heard nothing; she had been too engrossed with the poor sufferer to heed extraneous noises.

"It's nothing, dear."

"I thought I heard a step," muttered Pauline, speaking with difficulty. "O this pain, if it would but cease!"

She fell back exhausted; and Constance held a teacup containing a little cordial to her lips; it revived her, and she opened her eyes once more.

In her agitation and anxiety, the hood of Constance's cloak had fallen back, and the sweet fair face, with its halo of golden hair, was revealed to Pauline's view.

"Take it all off," she said presently; "I want to see you as you are."

With a blush at the strange request, and yet, not liking to refuse the dying woman, Miss Power undid the clasp and let the cloak fall to her feet.

Pauline gazed at her for a while in silence, excitement working in her features.

"You are very beautiful," she said at last; "more beautiful than ever. Miss Power, I have ruined all your life. Can you forgive me?"

Constance thought she was wandering in her head, and laid her hand soothingly upon her.

"My poor Pauline," she cried, "what have I to forgive? If you could be moved from here, perhaps you might get better, and then—"

But the girl laughed a wild, hoarse laugh.

"I am dying," she cried, "dying fast; I only hope I shall live long enough to tell you all. Take away your hand, it burns me; I cannot bear—"

And again she fell back exhausted on the pillow.

Presently she spoke again, and the words she uttered caused Miss Power to start and tremble, while the blood rushed to her fair face.

"You had a lover once—Captain Stapleton."

"Ah, yes, you knew him—but what of him? He never loved me, Pauline;" and the sweet face was bowed in her jeweled fingers.

"He did, Constance Power; he loved you dearly; he wrote letter after letter, and—I destroyed them."

With a wild cry of anguish, Constance started to her feet.

"O, Pauline!" she exclaimed, "how could you be so cruel?"

"Because he tempted me—he, Sir Richard Ashford, the man I loved, who swore he would make me his wife—fool that I was to believe him!—tempted me with false oaths and deceitful promises to destroy Captain Stapleton's letters. He told me he hated him, that he wanted to ruin him with you, and I lent myself to the scheme."

"O you sinful, wicked woman!" moaned the wretched Constance; "you know not what you have done."

"Yes, I do," replied Pauline, "but I did not care. I would have broken all the hearts in England if it were in my power, and he had bid me to do it. I would have killed my own sister for him!" she hissed. "But I was justly served. He loves you, Constance Power, and would marry you if he could. Shall I tell you what he did to me? He kicked me out into the street, and I sank lower and lower down, till I came to this."

Her voice faded away again; but Constance was not heeding her—her hands clasped, her beautiful face convulsed with agony, she was striving to realize her own terrible sorrow.

"O Victor!" she murmured, "O my dear lost love! And I sent you away, sent you to India to die."

"Forgive, forgive!" moaned the dying woman.

"I cannot forgive you. You have ruined my life. God may forgive you, but I cannot."

They were bitter words; but they were from a young heart's terrible agony.

Pauline lay motionless; she had fainted. Constance thought she was dying and flung herself by the side of the bed.

"O, Pauline, Pauline!" she cried, "I did not know what I was saying. It was very hard, it was cruel; but I forgive you—yes I forgive you."

She rubbed her hands, those hands which had so ruthlessly destroyed her happiness; she wiped the death sweat from off her pallid brow, sobbing as if her heart would break.

At last Pauline spoke again. "Say it again," she murmured, "I want to hear you say it again."

"Can I be obstinate when my Lord forgives?" replied Constance. "O Pauline! it is his pardon you must seek, not mine."

A faint smile stole over the dying woman's face. "Home, I am going home," she muttered; "there is rest for the weary, peace forevermore."

Again a long and painful silence. Her breath grew shorter every moment. Constance knelt down beside the bed to pray.

"Captain Victor," murmured Pauline, "he has come back. I saw—him—that evening at the club."

Constance clasped her hands. "What was that you said?" she cried, wildly; "he has come back?"

"Yes, it is true—quite true."

"Too late! too late!" wailed the girl, burying her face in her hands. "He believed me false; he will never—"

With a violent effort Pauline raised herself on her pillow. "I did what I could," she said, faintly. "I wrote to him, too—I told him all—I could not die unless—for—forgiven."

[illegible] as the tall form of a stranger emerged from behind the screen and clasped the trembling Constance in his arms.

"O Constance, my darling! How could I ever have doubted your truth and love? Urged by this poor woman's letter, I reached here some few minutes ago, and hearing you speaking could not resist the temptation of listening to what you said. I see my blindness and folly now. Can you forget it?"

The little joy had taken away all power of speech; her soft hair swept his face, the hair that he covered with passionate kisses.

"Victor! Victor!" she muttered at last, her eyes meeting his in their pure, trusting love.

"Never to part again, darling," he said. "The long, sad years forever gone; only peace and joy for evermore!"

The gray morning light stole in the narrow casement window, causing the candle to grow pale and dim, and bringing out in strange relief the actors in this little drama. It fell upon the white and purple flowers—on the miserable truckle-bed—on the girl who stood there in her shimmering silken robes—the man for whom a new existence had begun in a dingy, wretched garret beside the slimy Thames.

So absorbed were they in each other that they forgot the woman to whom they owed their glad present and their bitter past, the woman who, from the earth, with all its misery and all its sin, was slipping fast with every ebb of the tide. And when they turned and looked, she was lying calm and still, with a smile on her lips they had never worn in life, and a light and peace on the poor pale face that could not be taken away.

ROME.

The Approaching General Council.

[From the London Daily News, June 25.]

As the period approaches for the assembly of the Ecumenical, the irrepressible question of the relations between Church and State has had to be considered once more by the Papacy. Is the Council to be simply and solely a gathering of Catholic dignitaries of high rank, or is it to be a recognized Parliament—to use the word in its old signification—of the Catholic Church throughout the world? The Pope attaches immense importance to his Council's possessing the character of a Parliament; but, in order to secure that end, it is essential that the Catholic governments of Europe, and notably France and Austria, should give some kind of sanction to the gathering. For the Council, in fact, to be a success, the Bishops of France and Austria must be present, not only as members of the Episcopal body, but also as representatives of the national churches of the dominions in which they hold their sees. On the other hand none of the Catholic governments are disposed to take any step recognizing the [illegible] Papal conclave, unless it is in some way made worth their while. A telegram from Rome has contradicted the report that the Marquis de Bonneville, the Ambassador of France at the Pontifical Court, had made any proposals to the Vatican with reference to the coming Council. Yet it is certain that there has been lately a very active correspondence between Paris and Rome, and the subject matter of that correspondence has been the possibility of bringing about a transitional arrangement between Italy and the Holy See. On the one hand the French government is extremely desirous of withdrawing its army of occupation from the Papal States, and on the other, Pius IX. is very loath to do anything that might imperil the moral as well as the national support which he receives from France. Under these circumstances the re-establishment of the September Convention is now regarded as probable. The Italian government would gladly accept any terms which enabled the French to quit the soil of Italy, and there is reason to hope that before long the kingdom may be replaced in the favorable position it occupied before the impatience of Garibaldi brought about the renewed French occupation and the sad day of Mentana.

ASTRONOMICAL.

The Solar Eclipse in August.

Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has issued directions to the astronomical observers appointed to report upon the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August.

The belt of country in the United States over which the eclipse will be total is about one hundred and forty miles wide, and from the coast of North Carolina stretches in a northwesterly direction through North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and the central line of this belt passes near the following cities and towns:

Leesburg, N. C.; Magnolia, N. C.; Clinton, N. C.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Carthage, N. C.; Lexington, N. C.; Mocksville, N. C.; Wilkesboro, N. C.; Boon, N. C.; Blountsville, Tenn.; Taylorsville, Tenn.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Union, Tenn.; Estillville, Va.; Bristol, Va.; Mount Pleasant, Ky.; Manchester, Ky.; Mount Vernon, Ky.; Harrodsburg, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; Corydon, Ind.; Newton, Ind.; Haysville, Ind.; Maysville, Ind.; [illegible], Ind.; Washington, Ind.; Robinson, Ill.; Greenup, Ill.; Shelbyville, Ill.; Stonington, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; Petersburg, Ill.; Bath, Ill.; Macomb, Ill.; La Harpe, Ill.; Burlington, Iowa; Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Fairfield, Iowa; [illegible], Iowa; Monroe, Iowa; Mitchellville, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Boonsboro, Iowa; New Munich, Iowa; Lake City, Iowa; Cherokee, Iowa.

All persons who make observations are requested to forward their reports, together with the errors of their instruments, if known, to the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington.

☞ M. Pandolfini, before leaving for Germany, accepted the new opera in five acts of M. Victorin Joncieres. The subject of this opera is taken from Bulwer's novel "The Last Days of Pompeii," and will be entitled "Nydia." This will be the first representation given at the Theatre Lyrique in September.

THE FIFTH-STREET HOMICIDE.

Closing Scenes in the Croxton Trial.

THE ARGUMENT BY JUDGE BULLOCK YESTERDAY.

He Reviews the Testimony at Length.

THE JURY TO-DAY.

The Circuit Court room was full yesterday morning when Judge Bullock, of counsel for the defense, commenced the opening argument in the Croxton case. The suppression of the testimony having hitherto shut out from the public whatever of interest it contained, there was reason to suppose that the speeches of the attorneys would present any newly-developed facts in a digestible form, and all ears were open when the argument began.

SPEECH OF JUDGE BULLOCK.

Judge Bullock entered upon the defense of the accused at about fifteen minutes before ten o'clock. He congratulated the Court and the jury that the case was at last drawing to a close, and expressed gratification at the patience and courtesy which had been shown on all sides. He referred briefly to the fact that in the efforts of the Court to impanel the jury, it was apparent that an unusual amount of prejudice had taken hold of the public mind against the defendant. This, the speaker attributed to the fact that public sympathy generally goes with the deceased in murder cases. He also added that the ex parte examination by the coroner's jury, their verdict and the unjust comments of newspapers based upon the same, were additional causes that had made the public, with very few exceptions, form and express opinions on the merits of the case. But at length a jury of twelve honest and candid men with minds untainted, had been found. He hardly thought it necessary to admonish them that in the consideration of the facts in the case, and in making up their verdict, they must disregard public sentiment in toto, and render their verdict fearless of what public sentiment has been or might be.

Judge Bullock continued: The jury-box is the citadel of the citizen against oppression and wrong, against an outrageous public sentiment. It is one of the things for which I have to thank my God, that it is in the jury-box just where you sit, and in cases like this, where great principles have been vindicated and innocence protected; where the frowns of power have been disregarded and justice done. I trust you appreciate and understand the great principles and truths to which I have referred. The position of a juror in a case like this is the most responsible one to which a citizen can be called. It is a position of the highest dignity and infinitely of more importance than the ermined judge. You alone have the right to pass upon the facts as they have been developed in this case. Without your concurrence, without your finding, it is impossible that a man can be either convicted or acquitted, and no judge in this land has a right even to express an opinion as to the facts.

Why, gentlemen, do I make these preliminary remarks? You have seen the difficulty which we have encountered in impaneling a jury. You have learned the fact that ex parte statements in the newspapers, and the publication of ex parte testimony adduced before the Coroner's jury, have caused a fierce, bitter, and unqualified denunciation of the accused. The public mind has been preoccupied, and honest men, just men, have formed an opinion on information thus derived. Our purpose was to obtain a jury with the courage, the manliness, and the intelligence to grasp the facts and bid defiance to an outrageous public sentiment. I have read of judges who have withstood with manliness the frowns of wrong; who have resisted the dictates of crowned-heads, and have thought proper to bare their manly bosoms to the storm of public sentiment; and, unless a jury can do that, it were better to banish jury trials at once. There is the citadel to which the citizen can flee. It used to be under the Mosaic law that if a man could fly and reach the house of refuge he was safe. There is our citadel, the jury-box—the citadel of the English and American freemen—wherever the common law obtains with all its birthright of free principle.

REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY.

Having made these preliminary remarks, it is necessary to review the facts in the case before we can apply the law which has been expounded by the court. I do not wish to speak in a spirit of bravado—I know it would be useless—but permit me to say that if you will bear with me patiently I will acquit my client upon the testimony of the State. If there was no other testimony in this case but the testimony of McNeal, Cassell, Thomas, and Shad, that alone would prove Joe Croxton innocent of murder or manslaughter.

Let us reason together. It seems that on the 23d of April last, at a place called "Ike," a gambling saloon on Fifth street, between Court Place and Market, Ben. Miller was slain, by the infliction of two pistol shots, at the hands of Joseph Croxton. No one pretends there were more than two. It is proved by [illegible] that between 8 and 9 o'clock that evening, perhaps nearer to eight than nine, Ben. Miller came into this house, which is of oblong shape, 25 by 50 feet, with a side entrance leading up in the room. McNeal was one of the dealers in that house. He was sitting at the table nearest the door at which Miller entered. These faro dealers, as I learn from the testimony of McNeal and Cassell, are always on the qui vive for the tinkling of a little bell upon the stairway, and they are curious to know what new victim is approaching their door; what new man is about to jump into the whirlpool to become infatuated with the game. McNeal's attention was attracted; he sees Miller enter the door, and he sees him retire and re-enter again. McNeal supposed that he came for the purpose of calling out Snowden and Gilroy. He returned without either, and walked immediately back to where sat Major Cassell, proprietor of the saloon, who was seated at a table very near the corner, with his heels upon one side. Instead of stopping to game, instead of stopping at either of these tables where faro was dealt out, or at the roulette table, he passes down, seats himself obliquely, as it were, in the chair on which Cassell was seated. "Ben, what is the matter?" asked Cassell. "Very warm evening," he said, wiping his face. "Any excitement?" asked Cassell. "No, none at all," he replied. "Very warm, very hot," he again added. What! the 23d of April, after 8 o'clock at night! Ben Miller, an athlete, a man of extraordinary power, who was in the habit of ascending those steps fifteen or twenty times a day or night, would be so exhausted by fatigue or heat! Major Cassell was mistaken. Miller was not hot, unless he was made hot by the difficulty which had occurred a short time before, between himself and Croxton. According to the proof, some five or ten minutes had elapsed. He had walked the streets; had gone up to the Delmonico. He had plenty of time to breathe out, to cool off. No, gentlemen, that excitement which Major Cassell took for fatigue of heat, was the fatigue of anger, of profound anger, of resentment, of intended revenge. It is a fact which you, as rational men, as honest, fair jurors, are obliged to assume. "Joe Croxton has been abusing me; I can't stand it." "But Ben," says the Major, "that will pass off; no use to make a fuss about that. You and Joe have had a little difficulty; it will pass off." "Yes, Major," says Miller, "it will all be over by morning."

Now, Mr. Miller, according to the proof in the case, was in the habit of visiting this house day and night. It was his ordinary habit to be there until four in the morning, sometimes as late as nine; for it seems of all business upon earth, where no distinctions are recognized between day and night, between the sunlight of heaven and the lurking midnight darkness, it is the business of gambling. During these hours he was not playing faro, nor at the roulette table. What did he mean when he said "this business will be settled between Croxton and myself; I will stand it no longer?" Gentlemen, there is a terrific meaning, there is a wonderful, a fearful emphasis in this statement made by Miller when you recollect the evidence of Mr. Shad. Mr. Shad is a witness for the State, a chosen witness, a habitue of the house, a companion of this man. What does he say? He was standing hard by when this difficulty occurred. They had a difficulty about $50 which Croxton claimed Miller owed him. Croxton affirmed, pointing to the corner, "I loaned it to you." Then Miller replied, "It is a damned lie." Croxton is a chivalrous man, a Kentucky boy. Who would not feel insulted at such a term as that? Good men, Presbyterians, Methodists, instruct their children to resent such an insult. Croxton did resent it, and hurled it back. Miller repeated it, adding that he was a G—d d—d liar. When they clinched and were afterwards separated. What further does Mr. Shad say? Croxton was dragged into the saloon, from which there is a side door upon Fifth street. Mr. Shad says to Miller, "Go home." Miller replies, "I will have his life's blood before morning." Now take the statement of Shad in connection with that of Cassell. What a tremendous effect must you give to the statement of Cassell. [illegible] the difficulty, with the exception of Major Hierson. What does he state? Hierson impressed me when examined, that he was a remarkably cool man, a fine-looking man. He is remarkable for his resemblance of John C. Breckinridge. He has been in the Mexican war, and was in California during the violent troubles there, expert in the use of weapons, cool and dispassionate. He was standing there after Miller had come in. His attention is not attracted by Miller. He knows nothing about him at all up to that time. He is coming with his back to the parties; he hears the firing of the pistols, he turns around. Miller, observe, according to the testimony of Hierson, confirmed by the testimony of McNeal, springs to his feet with a chair in his hands. Before the firing of the second pistol, he approached towards Croxton at least two steps, according to McNeal. He had risen from his chair and was in an erect position. I come now to the fact affecting the very circumstance [illegible]. Major Cassell is of the opinion that Miller was shot twice while he was sitting in his chair, and shot in the back, while there are physical facts that contradict the Major. He is mistaken. I have no idea that he intended to state anything but the truth. McNeal states that, as he turned with the sound of the pistol, Miller was up with a chair in his hand. Then there were two shots more. Hierson says the same thing. He says that there was one shot, and that there was no other shot fired until Miller had stricken Croxton with the chair over the head.

Dr. Cook expresses an opinion that this man was shot while he was sitting down in his chair, and had him propped up to ascertain the fact. No doubt Major Cassell told him where he was sitting when he was shot, and Dr. Cook jumped to this conclusion. Opinions are often formed on the statements of those professing to be conversant with the facts in a case. There are facts which no doctor can overrule—which no profession can set aside. Dr. Cook says: One of these wounds entered at end of [illegible], passed upward and lodged in the collar bone; that the other was about three inches below the arm-pit; both balls had the same direction. Let us now try the philosophy of the fact. Fact has a great deal to do with the case. Fact will whip science every time. A man sitting down in a chair, a man of ordinary height steps in the rear with a pistol in his hand and shoots him. Would both the balls take an upward range? Now that one should take an upward and the other a downward range, there would be some plausibility in that; but when you perceive that they have both taken the same direction, you will at once perceive that the man must have been in [illegible] Taylorsville [illegible] three shots. What became of the other? It buried itself in the carpet between the floor and the sub-adjacent ceiling. Major Cassell says although there were three fires, he looked into all the windows, door, and walls, but could find no traces of the third. I wish to just bring it down on the floor, and [illegible] the first shot never entered Miller's body. I think I have demonstrated this, and it is fair to presume that the two shots, either or both of which proved fatal to the life of Miller, were discharged from the pistol of Croxton, while Miller was in an erect position.

WAS IT SELF-DEFENSE?

What, then, gentlemen, are the facts which you have before you? You have the testimony that Miller came into that room, having first conversed with Snowden and Gilroy, and he went back not where he was in the habit of going. He was no partner of Cassell's. He did not need to look up those books. Major Cassell had no [illegible] to tell him the luck of the day. He went back under the hurry of excitement, intending, as soon as he could do so, to obtain a pistol.

Mr. Thomas, a very respectable merchant of this city, had an appointment at the Galt House, which was very important. He came to Fifth and Jefferson to get a car, and passed down to the Richmond corner, the building occupied by Mr. Croxton. While there, Miller and Croxton were engaged in an excited conversation, which resulted in their clinching. The parties were immediately separated. Croxton was dragged into the house. Mr. Thomas was looking up and down the street impatiently; did not like the neighborhood; did not want to be where there was any fighting. He is introduced for the purpose of discrediting Hassell and Mr. Banks. There is a proposition of law regulating the principles of evidence, which is, that where two witnesses testify, one stating that he is positive about his statement and the other saying he was taking no particular notice of the occurrence, the testimony of the former has a precedence over the latter. Mr. Thomas stated he was upon this important interview. He says there were from three to five perhaps ten persons standing on the corner, and yet Mr. McJenkins says there was not a soul there. Mr. Thomas was looking at the corner, expecting to see a car pass. I say, therefore, that Mr. Thomas' statement does not at all interfere with the favorable construction of the testimony of Banks and Hassell. The last two gentlemen were there and heard Miller make threats, which they communicated to Croxton. May I not assume in my argument that you are bound, according to a fair construction of the testimony, to arrive at the conclusion that Hassell and Banks were both there and that Miller made the remarks which he did make; and that they communicated them to Croxton? Banks says he met Miller across the street after the fight. He met Miller and asked him, "Ben, what is the matter?" "I want to borrow a pistol. Joe Croxton has been abusing me," it may be he added, "I came out second best." "Have you one? Let me have it. I intend to have his life's blood before I sleep." Mr. Hassell was standing hard by. He did not hear all that was said to Banks, but he heard Miller use threats; that he would have his revenge, that Croxton had abused him, and he would have satisfaction before morning.

DID CROXTON HEAR THE THREAT?

Mark me, gentlemen, this house of Mr. Croxton, called the Richmond, is not very long. With the room fronting upon Market street, running back some thirty feet there is a side door opening on to Fifth street. Croxton had been dragged in there by his friends. Miller could whip him very easily. Miller was a dangerous man, in the habit of carrying one and often two Derringers. Croxton had walked back to the side entrance upon Fifth street.

I now propose to prove that the threats made in the presence of Shad were heard by Croxton. Hassell says Croxton was standing in the side door when he crossed the street to tell him about this threat. Shad says, and he places it anterior to this time, that when Miller took up his hat and walked some four or five steps he turned around and looked at the Richmond. He was then very nearly opposite the side door, and said: "I will have his heart's blood before morning," or "before I sleep I will have his heart's blood." How does Miller talk? Why, the proof by the Commonwealth's witness is that he talked loud and distinct. You recollect Miller was just from the fight; it is likely that he spoke in a loud tone of voice. Shad said: "You had better go home." Shad knew Miller, and knew that, if Miller remained to procure a pistol, there would be small chance for Croxton. "Ben, go home." "I will not go home; I'll have his life-blood!" This poor man [pointing to the accused] cannot talk in your presence. He cannot lay a word of what Miller said in his presence. Will you not infer that Croxton heard Miller? He was only five or ten feet from where Croxton was standing. I say he heard Miller's threats. If we had no proof here that the threats were communicated to Croxton, I say, according to all fair inferences, from the facts and the merciful spirit of the law, that you would be bound to infer that Croxton heard these threats.

CROXTON MILLER'S BEST FRIEND.

According to the proof in this case, Joseph Croxton was one of the best friends Miller ever had. Col. —— states that he has seen Croxton advise Miller against losing all he had, urging him to acts of prudence, to avoid difficulties. Croxton knew Miller was in the habit of wearing Derringers, and was abusive and cross when drunk. Has anybody else been known to go to Miller and thus advise him for his own good? Croxton had met Miller in his early life, when piloting flatboats on the river. They had been laboring companions, and an early friendship had sprung up between them. [illegible] tion that his life was in danger, shot Miller. The deceased lay prostrated upon the floor, Croxton knelt by his side, exclaiming Ben! Ben! are you dead. I have killed the best friend I ever had; Oh! my wife, oh! my children, what a misfortune has fallen upon your husband and father!" Yes, gentlemen, with all the affected sympathy and mockish sentiments displayed in that gambling hell, there was a profound grief, a deeper agony and feeling in the bosom of Joseph Croxton than in any one present.

Judge Bullock next summed up the different statements made by the witnesses to show that Croxton not only must have heard the threat made by Miller, but that the prisoner had been warned by his friends of the desperate intention of the deceased, and closed with an argument of considerable length on the right of self-defense, to show that Croxton had done no more than the law would justify him in doing. The instructions of the court to the jury had been that, if the defendant committed the killing under a reasonable fear of bodily injury, then no verdict of murder or manslaughter could be brought in against him; but that the jury must necessarily return a verdict of killing in self-defense and acquit the prisoner.

OTHER ARGUMENTS.

The argument of Judge Bullock was followed by those of Judge J. Hop Price and Judge T. L. Burnett, both attorneys for the defense. The court-room remained crowded all day, and every word of the attorneys was listened to with the utmost attention. The twelve men, "neither of whom had read a newspaper account or passed an opinion," paid strict heed to all that was said. Though the big windows were up and a fresh breeze was blowing outside, the air within the court-room was almost suffocating, so great was the audience. At half past 3 o'clock Judge Burnett was still speaking, and Hop Price, exhausted, was resting on a large table in an adjoining room. Colonel Phil. Lee, the prosecuting attorney, had retired for a few minutes to the same room, and was pacing up and down the matting, apparently in deep thought. Caldwell sat near the wooden gate, and appeared to have made up his mind that there was but little more time for argument that day. Judge Bruce, with a copy of the Christian Observer, would listen and read the paragraphs, and then would make an attempt to stir the stagnant air a little by a brisk movement with the paper. The prisoner was listening to the lawyer, and now and then glanced at the jury.

Judge Burnett continued his argument until the court adjourned. He looked at times [illegible] that Miller had threatened the life of Croxton. This morning Isaac Caldwell, Esq., will make the closing argument for the defense, and will be followed by Col. Phil. Lee, Commonwealth's Attorney, the only prosecuting lawyer in the case.

KIDNAPPED OR MURDERED.

The Mysterious Disappearance of a Beautiful Girl in Brooklyn.

[From the N. Y. Sun, 7.]

The corpses which are so frequently found in the rivers, and the human bones occasionally excavated when digging the foundations of new edifices in this city sometimes supply evidence of the existence of that organized gang of kidnappers and murderers which so many of our old inhabitants tell us of, and of which the police sometimes throw out mysterious hints. We have below a case of which the kidnappers are supposed to know something. Alzain Putvin, a beautiful miss only 17 years of age, left Montreal on the 15 ult. on the 8 A. M. train for this city, where she purposed spending a few weeks with her relatives. Her mother, who is a widow, was unwilling that her daughter should undertake this trip alone, and advised her to wait until some friends could accompany her. But Miss Alzain insisted, and came. As she could not speak English (she is of French birth), she was especially recommended to the conductor. On the evening of the day of her departure her relatives here, who are highly respectable people, went in their carriage to the Hudson river railroad depot on the arrival of the Montreal train to meet her. They were disappointed. Their relative had not come by that train. Inquiries were made of the conductor, but he could not remember. To add to his recollection a minute description of the young woman was given him. After some deliberation the conductor remembered something, and replied that a girl answering the description had come on his train from Albany to this city, but he would not positively assert whether she came through or stopped at an intermediate station. When asked whether she was alone, he thought that when he saw her she was engaged in conversation with a strange gentleman.

The relatives, very much alarmed, asked the conductor whether he was sure that it was their relative he had seen.

"If she is as you describe her, I am certain it is she," said the conductor.

Next morning came—no Mademoiselle.

Next evening came—still missing.

Three days passed, and still no Mademoiselle.

Knowing very well the grief and anxiety which Madame Putvin would feel, the relatives delayed sending her any communication.

At last, on the eighth day, they received the following letter from Mrs. Putvin:

"MONTREAL, June 21, 1869.

"DEAR COUSIN: Alzain left Montreal for your city on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Telegraph me immediately her arrival, because God only knows how this awful suspense tortures me. Quick! quick! for God's sake.

CATHARINE PUTVIN."

In response to this appeal they did telegraph, but the dispatch they sent prostrated the mother and threatened to dethrone her reason.

Our reporter was informed yesterday, by the relatives of the family in this city, that three of the keenest detectives in the country have the case in charge and are searching for finding out the whereabouts of the girl.

☞ A home missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," he replied, "because I have preached so much without notes."

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 8, 1869.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Mr. Fox.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

The Street Commissioner submitted separate resolutions approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Twenty-second and Market streets, D. Tiernan, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Fourth cross and High streets, Geo. Schupp, contractor.

Apportionment of the improvement of the alley between Eleventh and Twelfth and Broadway and Magazine, Giles & Moynahan, contractors.

Apportionment of sidewalks on the south side of Gray street, between Brook and Floyd, J. C. Hanks, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk on the east side of Tenth street, between Green and Grayson, E. H. Whitesides, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk on the south side of Portland avenue, between the Shippingport road (or Twenty-sixth street) and Allen's line, E. H. Whitesides, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk on the north side of Portland avenue, between Third and Fourth cross streets, E. H. Whitesides, contractor.

Apportionment of the improvement of Fifth street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, H. [illegible], contractor.

The Street Commissioner submitted an ordinance for improving a part of Kentucky street, from Sixth to Seventh, which was read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

The Street Commissioners submitted a resolution directing the Street Commissioners to employ a force to open the drain-ditch south of Kentucky street, &c., which was referred to the Street Committee Western District.

The Street Commissioners submitted a resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for bids for gutters on the north side of Jefferson street, between Brook and Floyd, which was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

C. Obst, $2,858 00, for making fill in Adams street.

E. H. Whitesides, $96 90, for making gutters.

Workhouse, $1,873 17, expenses for June, 1869.

Workhouse, $1,900 32, expenses for May, 1869.

Dr. T. Anderson, $10, for post mortem.

Courier-Journal, $2,000 25, for printing.

Wm. Elston, $4 50, for paving intersections.

J. Hawkins, $37 50, for burying paupers.

Jas. Rafferty, $250, for work at Hospital.

Pat. Campion, $150, for work at Hospital.

McAtee & Cheslilly, $[illegible], for paving Main street.

Dr. Kastenbine, $100, for services to Coroner.

Duckwall, Troxell & Co., $6,372 for paving.

Street hands $517 50, for paving East Main street.

P. & M. Pfeiffer, $1,160 for work at hospital.

Dr. Pope, $125 45 for medicines for jail.

J. C. King, $110 for burying paupers.

J. M. Summers, $251 25 for repair of pumps.

J. J. Tigert, $146 15 for repair of pumps.

Fire Department, $6,113 43, expenses for June, 1869.

Hospital, $3,011 65, expenses for June, 1869.

Assistant street hands, $49 75 for repair of streets.

L. H. King, $3,300 for work on sewer.

German & Bro., $14 50 for printing.

Assistant street hands, $2,300 50 for repair of streets.

J. B. Montgomery & Co., $500 for work on jail.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

Courier-Journal, $445 51 for printing.

Express office, $445 67 for printing.

John McClelland, $185 for work at cemetery.

Snead & Co., $34 44 for castings.

CLAIMS REJECTED.

J. B. Montgomery & Co., $30 for work on Courthouse.

J. B. Montgomery & Co., $8 98 for dirt for wharf.

Mr. Story submitted a petition from property-owners, praying that the contract be enforced against the City Railway Company on East Main street, and a resolution was adopted directing the contract to be enforced.

The City Attorney submitted a resolution providing for the removal of the material on Second street, between Main and Water, with the opinion that it should not be adopted, which was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Krack, from the Revision Committee, reported the engineer's apportionment of grading, curbing, sub-paving, and macadamizing Third street, Portland, from Gravier to Chestnut, E. H. Whitesides, contractor, which was recommitted.

Mr. Story, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported the following separate ordinances, which were read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Story, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Heinsohn, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, Sheridan, and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving a part of Jackson street, from Broadway to Laurel.

An ordinance for improving a part of Mill street, from Logan to Shelby.

An ordinance for improving a part of Laurel street, from Jackson to Hancock.

An ordinance for improving a part of St. Catharine street, from Second to Brook.

An ordinance for improving a part of Wenzell street, from Franklin to Geiger.

An ordinance for improving a part of Jacob (or Vine) street, from Campbell street to Beargrass creek.

An ordinance for improving a part of Jacob (or Vine) street, from Jackson to Hancock street, if extended.

An ordinance for improving a part of Webster street, from East Main to Washington.

An ordinance for improving a part of Spring street, from Southall to Payne.

Mr. Sheridan, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution approving the engineer's appointment of the improvement of the alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth and Main and Rowan streets, Frank Crofoot, contractor.

Mr. Sheridan, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council for improving a part of the first alley west of Twelfth street, between Walnut and Madison, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote: YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Story, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Heinsohn, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, Sheridan, and Byrne, 11. NAYS, none.

Mr. Sheridan, from same, reported the following separate ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote: YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Story, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Heinsohn, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, Sheridan, and Byrne, 11. Nays, none:

An ordinance for improving a part of Fifth street, from Oak to Ormsby avenue.

An ordinance for improving a part of Gurran street, from Third to Fourth.

Mr. Sheridan, from same, reported an ordinance for improving a part of an alley between Portland avenue and High street (from the east line of the Louisville Bridge Company's property if extended from High street to the south side of said alley, to the west side of the first thirty-three foot alley), which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Story, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Heinsohn, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, Sheridan and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Sheridan, from same, submitted an ordinance for improving a part of High street from Fourteenth to Bridge street, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Story, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Heinsohn, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, Sheridan and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Gies submitted a motion to reconsider the vote by which the above ordinance was passed, the consideration of which was postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Sheridan, from same, submitted an ordinance providing for improving a part of Bank street, from Five-acre Lot to Seventeenth street, if extended, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Story, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Heinsohn, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, Sheridan and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Sheridan, from same, submitted an ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Thirteenth street west, between Walnut and Grayson, which was read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Sheridan, from same, reported a resolution directing the Street Inspector to clean the Seventeenth and Eleventh cross street sewers, which was adopted.

Mr. Sheridan, from same, submitted a resolution providing for a sewer in Twelfth street, from Main to Market.

Mr. Krack submitted an amendment providing for the construction of a sewer on Second street, from Chestnut to Broadway, which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Sheridan, from same, submitted a resolution providing for new gutters on the north side of Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, which was adopted.

Mr. Sheridan, from same, submitted a resolution providing for new gutters on both sides of Sixth street between Main and Water, which was adopted.

Mr. Gies submitted a resolution authorizing the erection of a building for negro paupers on the Almshouse grounds, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Dulaney submitted an ordinance from the Common Council authorizing a subscription of stock of the Shelby railroad, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Story, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Heinsohn, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, and Byrne—10.

NAYS—Mr. Sheridan—1.

Mr. Dulaney submitted a resolution providing for the payment of the contractors for cleaning the streets monthly.

Mr. Byrne introduced a substitute for said resolution, providing that said contractors shall be paid as other street hands are paid, which was adopted.

Mr. Krack, from a Special Committee, reported an ordinance regulating the duties of the Physicians and Sanitary Inspectors of the Eastern and Western districts.

Mr. Byrne submitted an amendment requiring the Jail Physician to purchase his medicines at the city Dispensaries, which was carried.

The ordinance as amended was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Story, Krack, Crowe, Gies, Sheridan, and Byrne—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Barret, Heinsohn, and Dulany—3.

A resolution from the Common Council was unanimously adopted inviting the City Council and officers of Cincinnati to visit Louisville, and Messrs. Krack and Sheridan were appointed as a joint committee of arrangements under said resolution.

A Common Council resolution was adopted raising a joint committee to certify all bills incurred by the city by reason of entertaining the Covington and Newport Councilmen, and Mr. Dulaney was appointed on said committee from this Board.

A Common Council resolution was adopted directing the Mayor to have dippers supplied at all the pumps in the city.

A petition from Messrs. W. Muldoon and others, asking the privilege to place a stone sewer pipe from the first alley north of Broadway, on Brook street, to connect with the Broadway sewer, was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, July 15, 1869, at 8 o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 8, 1869.

Present—Wm. F. Duerson, President, and all the members except Messrs. Burnett and Jackson.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor recommending the purchase of the lot on Southgate street conveyed to Mr. Rudd, in part payment of the apportionment claim, which was referred to the Revision Committee.

A message was read from the Mayor announcing the reappointment of John Tempest as clerk to the Mayor, which was confirmed.

The Mayor submitted a copy of the resolutions adopted by the City Council of Newport tendering their thanks to the City Council and citizens of Louisville for hospitalities extended them on their visit, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Dix presented an ordinance authorizing a subscription of stock of the Shelby Railroad Company, which was read once, rule suspended, and, on motion of Mr. Long, the same was amended by making the cost of collecting the tax a charge upon the railroad company, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Duerson and Messrs. [illegible] Coke, Dix, Fuller, [illegible] Jenkins, Jefferson, Jones, McAtee, McCutchen, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Tapp, Vissman, Walton and Walling—21.

Nays—None.

Mr. Tapp, from special committee, submitted a resolution allowing $4,000 to the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia railroad, for the purpose of making the survey of their road to the Pound Gap.

A motion was made to table the resolution, when a motion to table the motion to adopt was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. [illegible] Coke, Dix, Fuller, [illegible] Dermott, Walton and Walling—12.

Nays—[illegible]

Mr. Coke moved a reconsideration of the vote tabling the resolution, when a motion to table the motion of reconsideration was lost and the question being taken on the motion to reconsider, the same was lost by the following vote:

[illegible]

Mr. Orrill presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to have dippers [illegible] all the public pumps, which was adopted.

Mr. Jenkins presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to draw [illegible] for the expenses of the Covington and Newport City Councils. [illegible]

Mr. Jefferson presented a petition to abate the nuisance caused by the pond [illegible] Third and Preston streets, which was referred to the Street Committee.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

[illegible]

Mr. Vissman, from the Street Committee, E. D., reported separate resolutions from the Board of Aldermen approving the following apportionments, which were severally adopted: [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Railroads, submitted [illegible] Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington, and the L. and N. R. R. Co. [illegible]

Mr. Long moved that the report be published [illegible]

On motion of Mr. Jenkins the same was referred to the Finance Committee [illegible]

Mr. Fuller, from Street Committee, Western District, reported [illegible] apportionments [illegible] severally approved, which were [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Tapp presented a resolution [illegible]

Mr. German presented the bond of A. [illegible] as Tax Receiver, which was referred to Committee on Bonds.

Mr. Gray presented a communication from the Kentucky River Navigation Company, which was referred to a [illegible] committee consisting of Messrs. Gray, Clemens and McCollom.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, July 15th, 1869, at 8 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

A Talented Kentucky Family.

[Paris Kentuckian, 7th.]

In copying the account of the nomination of Captain Edwin Hawes for State Senator we are led to make the following note of his family. [illegible] Richard Hawes [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] Congress for three years [illegible] Judge of Bourbon [illegible] Governor of Kentucky [illegible] Taylor.

☞ John Francis Maguire, M. P., has resigned his seat in the Cork Municipal Council. Councillor James Dwyer has been elected to the vacant position.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS A GOOD WASHING MACHINE.

IT is a FACT [illegible]

HOME WASHER

[illegible] 123 Jefferson street [illegible]

Premium Buckeye Mower

A [illegible]

Buckeye Mower

Was Awarded the Grand Gold Medal

Over fourteen other Mowers. We have a few more of them left. Call and see them at our store.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

jy9 d3 No. 96 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

DR. HUNTER

IS still treating all private diseases, nervous debility, tumors, and blood poisons, affections of the throat and bones, disorders of the prostate gland, &c., with unparalleled success, exciting the daily admiration and astonishment of leading citizens, but of the medical faculty.

Patients—male or female, married or single—suffering from [illegible] may rest assured of the same skill, and daily secrecy and attention being paid to their cases which heretofore has so successfully distinguished Dr. H. in his peculiar department of medical practice. Those suffering from old and complicated diseases or the sad effects of indiscretions in youth, whose lives have been prostrated or misdirected by the willful depravity or bungling ignorance of mock doctors, are requested to call. Medicated vapor, electric, and other baths administered when necessary. Confidential consultations, in person or by letter, free. Medicines sent anywhere. No mercury or second-hand drugs used. Cures warranted. Office No. 123 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut, near the postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

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Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1869.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $[illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $[illegible] [illegible] additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON COUNTY,

JOSHUA B. PARKS.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The publication of the Owingsville Inquirer will be resumed in about two weeks.

A large supply of measles in Catlettsburg just now. But few fatal cases however.

Glasgow is enjoying a dioramic panorama.

No Fourth of July in Glasgow this year—so to speak.

Oats, grass and corn are very fine in Metcalfe, but some of the wheat was so smutty that it wasn't worth cutting.

There are in Barren county to-day thousands of acres of uncultivated and unoccupied lands.

A Richmond physician advertises for five hundred bushels of blackberries and wants them immediately.

The loss of Peck, Vanhook & Co., in the burning of their distillery at Cynthiana, Ky., was about $25,000; not so large as at first reported.

The little son of Mr. John Wood, of Mt. Sterling, who was accidentally shot last week, is now out of danger.

The saddlery establishment of E. Rehkopf, in Paducah, was nearly destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss about $3,000.

The "Fourth" was duly observed in Cynthiana on the 5th. Patriotism shone forth resplendently from rockets, fire-balls and bonfires—to say nothing of fire-crackers.

James L. Thurley, of Nicholas, lost a fine young colt last week by its running into his mower while in operation and cutting off one of its feet.

Mr. Robert Sims has collected the finest herd of horses this season ever seen in Nicholas county. He will start for the South about the first of August.

A party of fox hunters left Mt. Sterling Tuesday morning for the mountains. A lively time is anticipated, as the best breeds of fox hounds will be in the chase.

The receipts of tobacco in Maysville during the past week have been quite large. On Monday and Tuesday the streets were full of wagons well loaded.

The corn and all the small grain crops in Bath county are said to be better than ever known before. The farmers are only distressed at the prospect of light prices.

Crops in Carter county never gave promise of a more abundant harvest, while fruit trees of all kinds are fairly breaking down with their burdens.

Elder Isaac Errett is in Lexington, and will remain over Sunday. It is now probable he will accept the Presidency of the Agricultural College.

The Apostolic Times, of Lexington, estimates the membership of the Reform Church of this State at between sixty and seventy thousand.

Shuck's mill, on Barren river, near Glasgow, was blown up last Tuesday. Two men were killed instantly, and two others seriously if not fatally injured.

The brick-work on the new Court-house at Edmonton is rapidly approaching completion. The Court-house will be finished ready for the fall term of the Metcalfe Circuit Court.

Last Monday a little boy named James, nine years old, was arrested at Glasgow Junction and fined $2 50. He had broken the peace and a little negro's head.

The wheat harvest in Pulaski county has about closed, and the yield is much more than an average. Corn generally is small for the time, but very promising.

The farmers of Madison have been extremely busy during the past week in harvesting their rich fields of wheat. The yield this season is larger than has been for years, and the wheat far superior in quality.

The Hon. James B. Beck, member of Congress from the Ashland District, passed through Mt. Sterling last week en route for the Mudlick springs. He was accompanied by his wife and family.

While Mr. John James was handling some bacon in Maysville last Saturday, a large pile of sides, containing several thousand pounds, fell over upon him. He was badly bruised, but no bones were broken.

Accounts from the neighborhood of Germantown, Mason county, say that the wheat there is so seriously damaged by rust and midge that the farmers have turned their stock upon it, esteeming it not worth the cutting.

An effort has been made to have wheat open in the Lexington market at one dollar per bushel, and some has been sold at that price; but the farmers are reluctant to part with their grain at that price. They expect more.

A bunch of Walker wheat, consisting of thirty-two stocks nearly six feet high, with large, full heads upon each stalk, and all grown from one grain of wheat, is the latest Barren county wonder.

There was a meeting of about two hundred colored people at their church in Covington, Wednesday night, the object being to appoint delegates to the State Educational Convention, which meets in Louisville on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

There will be a splendid picnic at Flemingsburg on Saturday, the 10th inst., the principal feature of which will be a tournament. Very large preparations have been made, and, if the weather is not treacherous, it is bound to be a success.

On Monday night a negro man at Henderson was drunk, and had been fastened out of doors by his wife, who refused to admit him. He finally burst open the door, and attacking his wife, cut her throat. She was barely alive on Tuesday.

The purchase of the land for the State House of Reform is now complete, the deed having been executed and the money, $21,000, paid by the Auditor of State. This land, [illegible] acres, was bought from James J. Rite, and is situated near [illegible] Depot.

The Lexington Statesman thinks it is safe to say that, so far, there is a good prospect for the corn crop. It has grown very fast indeed during the past week, and is now looking very thrifty. Its color is a rich, healthy one, and there is every prospect that it will soon be "shooting and tasseling."

Isaac Ritter and Lewis Davison had a quarrel in Glasgow the other day, and the latter, in attempting to get out of the way of a bullet from a pistol in the hands of the former, leaped from a window and broke his leg. Ritter was arrested and held over under a $500 bond for his future appearance.

The "Brown Land," a noted tract of two thousand acres, lying on the waters of Little Barren river, in Metcalfe county, was offered for sale lately in Edmonton, by Judge Underwood, agent for Brown's heirs. The land was sold in six lots—the price ranging from seven to sixteen and three-fourth dollars per acre.

The Glasgow Times relates how a man named Burgess Dearing was fined $15 last Friday for telling a woman if she put up a fence "he would put her where the dogs wouldn't bite her." They called it a breach of the peace, although it happened ten miles from town, in the country where there ain't a house to the square mile.

The Good Templars of Richmond are making preparations for a grand demonstration on the 20th of this month, the second anniversary of the order. Illustrious speakers are engaged, among them a young lady from Paris, Ky., who will deliver a beautiful poem of her own composition. A sumptuous feast will be prepared and everybody invited.

Mr. George McGee, of Cynthiana, got a very badly burned hand last Monday night by throwing fire-balls with gloves on. His right glove was saturated whilst handling the balls in a bucket of turpentine, in which they were being soaked. Upon lighting a ball, he lit his glove also, as a matter of course, and burned his hand shockingly before he could get the glove off.

Says the Catlettsburg Herald: "During the thunder storm of Wednesday last, Miss Jenny Gilkerson, who was in the commons, near Hampton City, was struck by lightning, and injured to such an extent that a physician had to be called. This is the second time she has been thus afflicted in the past few years. Too attractive by half."

Samuel Baker, the father of Hon. R. Tarv. Baker, of Alexandria, is the oldest citizen of Campbell county, being in his 89th year. He used to hunt deer, &c., with Simon Kenton when all the country back of Newport, now so populous and cultivated, was a wilderness. He is still a hale and hearty man, and bids fair to live for many years to come.

A day or two ago, says the Maysville Bulletin, as a gentleman and two ladies were about starting to Aberdeen, from the East-end, in a skiff, one of the ladies, a Miss Pease, from Buena Vista, Ky., fell into the river and came very near drowning. She was rescued, however, by the gentleman in attendance, just as she was about to pass under a large raft, where death would have been inevitable.

The Winchester Democrat reports harvesting going on at a lively rate just now. Rye is very good everywhere. The wheat is better than it has been in that section for several years. The early varieties are very fine. The late wheat has been somewhat injured by the rust. Several crops are almost ruined. In that county the farmers [illegible] wheat [illegible] ripens early. The corn is growing finely, and bids fair to make up for what is lost in the spring. The oat crop is very promising.

On Friday last, says the Carlisle Mercury, during the heavy storm of wind and rain, Jos. Barton's barn was blown down. Mr. Barton and several others were in the barn [illegible] mules at the time it fell, but fortunately none were seriously hurt except Mr. Caldwell, the gentleman who had purchased Mr. Barton's [illegible]. He was injured so severely that it is thought doubtful whether he will recover or not.

The Mt. Sterling Sentinel is glad to announce that its fellow-citizens, in the adjustment of their little differences, have returned to the primitive mode of fighting—"fist and skull." They have had several fights recently on the streets of Mt. Sterling, and the belligerents in every contest disclaimed the use of fire-arms and carried on the war with only the weapons with which nature endowed them. We welcome these indications as the return of better times.

A correspondent of the Glasgow Times writes that paper as follows: "Rev. Mr. Baker, of Cumberland county, Ky., while preaching to a large congregation of [illegible] a short time since, from the text 'What is man that Thou art mindful of him?' was suddenly attacked by apoplexy and fell down insensible in the pulpit. He had been preaching about twenty-five minutes, and at the time he fell, by a singular coincidence, was describing eloquently the frailty of man and the uncertain tenure of his life. By prompt medical aid he was restored to consciousness, and is now convalescent."

Says the Mt. Sterling Sentinel: "In response to a communication from Collector Barnes, asking that one storekeeper be assigned to the two distilleries in this county, one to take charge of the three at Flemingsburg, and one to the charge of the distilleries at Maysville and Lewisburg, all of which have suspended operations, the Commissioner replies that 'such action cannot be taken, as one storekeeper cannot, according to law, have charge of more than one warehouse.' As the distillers themselves have to pay the storekeepers $4 per day, this will operate as a great hardship on the smaller classes."

The Stanford Dispatch says: "Last Monday, our sheriff took a portion of the soldiers stationed here and went out to the mountains to capture Angden Bridgewater, the notorious horse thief. Bridgewater has made repeated promises that he would give himself up to the civil authorities whenever a sufficient force was brought to protect him from mob violence. When the sheriff went with the guard of soldiers, however, the wily old thief was not to be found at home, and the news was given by his family that he had been absent for two weeks. His neighbors say that he fires his guns off every morning and reloads them with fresh ammunition, and that the ring of his rifles can be heard for two miles around; that these are infallible signs when he is at home, and that he evidently had his eye upon the sheriff and his party when they visited his house."

Sickles—An Example.

The best of the Radical organs do not hesitate to condemn in the strongest terms the appointment of Gen. Sickles to one of the proudest and most aristocratic courts of Europe. They justly hold that the life of open shame and infamy which he led until within the last few years should have been regarded as a sufficient reason for his exclusion from all high positions and especially from any high foreign position. If men, steeped to the lips in vice and crime, must, for party purposes, be appointed to official place, let the place by all means be among ourselves and not in the punctilious capital of another nationality. Comity and decency in the intercourse of nations require at least thus much.

Some papers, such as the New York Tribune, whilst fully admitting, as indeed they must admit, the long series of degradations, outrages, and infamies that go to make up three-fourths of the life of Sickles, commend and even praise his appointment to Spain on the alleged ground that he has been a moral man, not setting the laws of society and the statute laws at defiance, since the breaking out of the war. One prominent radical paper thinks that the great honor bestowed on him must have a happy influence upon the characters of young men by showing what bright prizes may be in store for even the worst persons who turn from their evil ways. Heaven save our youth from the influences of such a lesson as the criminal deeds of Sickles, his penitence real or counterfeit, and his reward at the hands of a corrupt government are calculated to teach. Let us consider well the character of that lesson. It says to the rising generation, to all whose passions and propensities are working strongly within them, and who find it difficult to restrain themselves from wild and guilty indulgences—it says to them, go on in your iniquities, yield yourselves up to every temptation, plunge into riots and debaucheries, get drunk and encourage drunkenness, swear, fight, and gamble, be the habitual inmates of brothels, commit theft, forgery, and adultery, and crown the whole with murder—live thus until you are forty-five years old and then you can reform your outward lives and put on an affectation of patriotism, and not all your disgusting and atrocious doings for more than the lifetime of a generation will be the slightest obstacle but perhaps a facility to your obtaining the most exalted premiums of merit that the greatest nation in the world has the power to bestow.

Grant and his friends may think this a noble and salutary lesson to those who are to control hereafter the destinies of the land. But what does the nation think?

The Glasgow Branch.

We have already given our readers a number of facts relating to the proposed completion of the Glasgow branch railroad. It ought to have been completed immediately after the close of the war. As it has been delayed so long, the sooner it is put under contract for completion the better. It is a matter in which Louisville is interested in more ways than one.

From Glasgow to Cave City the distance is twelve miles. When the war began, the entire route was graded. There was but one bridge, over Beaver creek, and that was ready for the carpenters, the stone-masons having done their work. The money expended amounted to $80,000. This is of course just so much toward the completion of the work. In addition $150,000 are required, and of this sum Glasgow has subscribed $125,000, which leaves but $25,000 to be taken by Louisville. Its prompt acceptance by our merchants would, it is believed, defeat the proposed tax of $400,000 for the Cumberland and Ohio railroad on which Barren county is to vote the 22d of the present month.

Words need not be wasted upon the intelligent business men of Louisville to convince them of the wisdom and utility of this enterprise. It is almost a local question it relates so directly to us. It is believed the branch will be paying stock, but whether it pays or not directly it is an investment which we can ill afford to refuse.

Grant's Letters.

We published, the other day, a letter of Grant, in which, from a ludicrous confusion of thought, he said that the late rebellion originated at Cairo, Illinois, and, he hoped, *was not ended yet*. His letter accepting Borie's resignation wasn't *quite* so bad. He said:

> I need not assure you how much I regret the severance of our official connection, nor how confident I am that the high esteem I have always felt for you, increased with farther acquaintance, will continue while acquaintance lasts.

Just look at that. The esteem he *has always felt* for Borie includes of course the esteem he feels for him at the time of writing, and this esteem is *"increased with further acquaintance"!* And he tells the great Secretary what a strong confidence he has that his esteem for him will *"continue while acquaintance lasts"*—not while *life* lasts, but only acquaintance. He doesn't express the slightest confidence, that, if the acquaintance should cease during their lives, that is, we suppose, if they should find themselves geographically separated and not hold written intercourse, and one should no longer get presents from the other, the esteem wouldn't be entirely at an end.

A graduate of West Point who writes as Grant writes must be irredeemably stolid. The matter with him isn't merely the lack of half as much scholarship as belongs to the average of American farmers and mechanics but a want of the power of thinking, the utter absence of everything like clear, definite, and intelligent ideas.

☞ The Democratic party can give no better evidence of the sincerity of its desire for peace than that which is furnished by the Democrats of Ohio, who have made Rosecrans their nominee for Governor and are going to elect him.

☞ The Radicals want to pass an entirely new set of revenue laws against the importation of China ware.

☞ Although they call Stokes "the bald eagle," he lives close to Buzzard's Roost.

Labor in the South.

However great the Chinese immigration to the South may be, the blacks will not necessarily be driven out. There is in that region room enough for the labor of all, Africans and Asiatics, and there will be for more than the lifetime of any negro now living. The disparity between the estimated area of land adapted to the production of cotton and the area of such land now under actual cultivation is startling. It shows what may be expected from the future development of the South. There are said to be more than [illegible] acres of cotton lands in the Southern States, and, of this vast area, less than one fifty-eighth part was planted with cotton last year. More than fifty times the present number of laborers could, if wanted, be employed in the cultivation of the great staple. We have said that the blacks will not necessarily be driven out. But they will find a greatly changed condition of things. They will not be able for any great length of time, in competition with Chinese labor, to obtain their present rate of wages, however willing they may be to work. Sooner or later, and probably within a short period, their wages must come down to a level with Chinese labor, for the cheaper labor will always crowd out the dearer.

Radical Destiny.

"The rule of our party is at an end in Virginia unless Congress can do something for us," said a notorious Radical in Washington on Wednesday. That Radical was right; the sway of his party in the Old Dominion is forever at an end unless Congress can do something for it. And what does he ask or expect Congress to do for it? To reject the new constitution and keep Virginia unreconstructed? To keep her, according to Hoar's and Grant's theory, in a condition of war with the United States?

The Radical leaders, if they are wise, will not invoke their Congress to interpose in this matter. They will yield to the rush of events. They will conclude, that, in any contingency, the rule of their party is at an end in Virginia, and meet their destiny as calmly and decently as they can. What they have seen in that State is a prelude of what they will have to see in Mississippi and Texas. To them bad has come, and worse is coming.

Truth from a Radical Source.

The Radical organs in Virginia said before the election of Tuesday that all such men of their party as should let themselves be persuaded to go for Walker as Governor would become Democrats after the election. The organs said this as a warning, and it will turn out to be strictly true. Its truth will soon be visible throughout the Old Dominion. All or at the very least nine-tenths of the Virginia voters calling themselves Radicals or Republicans, who voted for the Conservative ticket on Tuesday, will, before another election, be among the most thorough Democrats in the State.

☞ The Radicals think that a Southern man ought to be hung if he refuses to employ and support negroes who vote to disfranchise him perpetually, to confiscate his property to their own uses, and to constitute themselves his masters.

☞ If the contest for Governor of Tennessee were a game of old sledge, Senter might be said already to have High-Brownlow-Jack-and-the-game.

☞ The New York Sun asks the Democrats to observe it. That's easy to do. There are so many spots on it that it does not dazzle.

☞ The New York World's treatment of Sickles is a reversion of the old idea about "a Daniel come to judgment."

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Since the introduction of the Magic Comb gray hair is seldom perceived. Sold by all druggists.

☞ Cheapest and best—Stowe's photographs, Fourth and Green. Vignettes only $3 per dozen.

☞ A fact well established for twenty years: if you can find J. C. Elrod's old gallery, No. 139 Main street, you can get the best photographs, all sizes and in every style, at the very lowest prices. Take your babies there.

Cypress Shingles.

A choice quality for sale low by

S. B. SHEPARD & CO.

☞ Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is a great beautifier. Two weeks' use of it will blanch the skin and restore it to its natural fairness and purity.

For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

For Twenty-five Cents

you can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the signature of E. Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects.

Depot, 21 Park Row, N. Y.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Building, Hanover Square,

oc9 d&wly NEW YORK.

DR. COUDEN.

Cancer! Cancer! Cancer!

IN calling the attention of our readers to Dr. Couden's success, we feel confident that we are doing those who are suffering with that terrible disease, Cancer, no ordinary favor. Dr. C.'s treatment accomplishes all that he claims for it. Those who are afflicted with this most fatal of all diseases should lose no time in consulting him.

Having had opportunity of observing Dr. C.'s treatment and astonishing success, we take pleasure in giving him a most unqualified indorsement. We publish below two letters from gentlemen well known and of the highest respectability:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 10, 1869.

DR. COUDEN, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: As I feel under obligations to you for your kind attention and success, I take great pleasure in adding my name to the list of those who have been cured by your treatment. I herein make a statement for the benefit of those afflicted, that, some two years ago, a small tumor made its appearance on the side of my neck, just over the jugular vein, which continued to grow, and assumed the form of an ulcer. Becoming alarmed, I applied to several of the best physicians in the city, but their treatment failed to give me any relief. I was gradually growing worse, when, fortunately seeing a card published by Mat. Harrow, stating he had been cured of cancer by Dr. C., and being advised by Mr. J. M. Armstrong, of this city, to place myself under Dr. C.'s treatment, which I did June 2d, I am happy to state that, in less than six weeks, I found, to my great satisfaction, that I was perfectly well and to-day take pleasure in recommending Dr. C. in the highest degree as a physician in the treatment of all malignant diseases similar to my own. To any one wishing further information of my case I will be pleased to give it.

H. N. GAGE,

Grocery Merchant, 166 Fourth st.

CARTER'S CREEK, MAURY CO., TENN., July 2, 1869.

DR. COUDEN, No. 125 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 2d inst. is before me, glad to hear from you. These lines leave me in the enjoyment of good health. My cancer, I think, is well, all healed over smooth and nice. I cannot discover any unpleasant symptoms about it. I have not continued the treatment. Several physicians of high standing have examined it and pronounced it a success. Mr. Foster is doing well. The cancer near his eye is well, the one on his breast is nearly so. It is healing up very fast; is not larger than a half dollar, all smooth over. He is in fine spirits and talks much about his good fortune in having met with you, and his prospects of being cured. As I am well, and Mr. Foster nearly well, I do not think it will be necessary for me to visit you again. We have fine crops of corn. Cotton looks well, yet it is small and a short crop is looked for. Wheat is extra fine.

Yours, most sincerely,

W. H. SMITH.

The Grand Harvest Home

LUNCH,

—AT—

Walker's Exchange

TODAY at half past 11 o'clock. Turtle soup flanked with all the seasonable delicacies.

REMOVAL.

Henry Beyrodt,

Upholsterer and Decorator,

HAS removed from 133 Third street to 184 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, Judge Nicholas' new block.

Thankful for past favors, I hope the public will continue the same at my new place of business, where I shall strive to merit the same. Respectfully,

HENRY BEYRODT,

jy13 d1m Upholsterer and Decorator.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ The American House, Boston, has large and airy family rooms, quiet and retired, although in the center of business and places of amusement. This house has no superior in New England.

The Original One-Dollar Store.

[illegible] go [illegible] the large and fresh arrivals to the [illegible], 113 Fourth street, one door south of the New York store. The great and popular [illegible] has just received and offers for sale this morning the following articles: [illegible] of all colors, plain and spangled; 300 of the finest and largest silk parasols ever offered in this or any other market; 24 dozen fine silver plated revolving [illegible], [illegible] large wax dolls, and thousands of other useful and fancy articles too numerous for special mention.

"Astonishing but True."

That Dooley's [illegible] Baking Powder is not only the best but the cheapest in market. It is entirely free from any deleterious substances, and compounded with such scrupulous exactness that the contents of each box are the same and will produce the same results every time. It is unequaled for making biscuits, rolls, cakes, pastry, &c.—at once healthy and nutritious. Grocers everywhere keep it. jy3 d&eod [illegible]

☞ The Magic Comb will color the hair or beard a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. There is no slop or stain arising from its use. If you buy one you will forever discard all other hair dyes or preparations. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. jy10 d3

"Wonderful Emmenagogue."

Dr. J. Bradfield's "Female Regulator" is beyond all question the best Emmenagogue yet known to the profession, now offered for the first time in Louisville at Edward Wilder's. jy10 d3

Rosadalis.

The proprietors claim—and its merits bear them up in the assertion—that this great alterative remedy will cure, and permanently cure, scrofula in its various forms, such as consumption in its early stages, enlargement and ulceration of the glands, joints and bones, &c.

Rheumatism, white swelling, sore eyes, stubborn ulcers, eruptions of the skin, diseases of women, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, sick headache, costiveness, liver complaints, pain in the back, imprudence in life, gravel and all chronic diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and bladder.

It only requires a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit as a great Blood Purifier and Renovator. Certificates of its value pour in from all parts of the country, and thousands stand to-day the living witnesses of its great healing power. jy6 eod6

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists. ja16 d1aw&3weow1y

☞ Beautiful woman, if you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure blooming complexion and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article.

The best thing to dress the hair with is Lyon's Kathairon. jell eod&wlm

Revere House, Boston, Mass.

This noted hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely remodeled, painted and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families—water, bathing rooms, &c., introduced—so that it now offers unsurpassed accommodations or travelers. The "Revere" has always been celebrated for its table, and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.

Mr. Gardner Wetherbee, late of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above hotel.

WESLEY, WETHERBEE & CO.,

je6 d3mTuTh&Sat Proprietors.

☞ The language of nature and experience demonstrates that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of landscape, the joys of companionship, the riches of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must preserve their health. The effect of foul, injurious food, entering the stomach, is to derange the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshing sleep, low spirits, feverish burnings, etc., which are the symptoms of that horrid disease, dyspepsia, which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a miserable life and premature decay. Plantation Bitters will prevent, overcome and counteract all of these effects. They act with unerring power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage.

Magnolia Water.

[illegible] and sold at half the price. jy6 eod&wl

☞ "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.

R. A. Robinson & Co., Wholesale Agents. A retail by all druggists in Louisville. jy6 eod3

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer.

Death to the Living! Long live the Killers! Sold by dealers everywhere.

je19 eod1m&w1

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Strass' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no2 dtf

Wintersmith's Popular Medicines.

Wintersmith's improved chill cure,
Wintersmith's iodized sarsaparilla,
Wintersmith's extract buchu,
Wintersmith's worm candy, at

SAUDEK & JONES',

july4 d6 Druggists, Second and Green.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at this office. Silver plate, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by

jy1 1m G. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

☞ Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magazine streets, near Twenty-third street, by [ap20 dtf] GRAVES & SON.

Burnett's Choice Preparations.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co. have attained a most enviable reputation for the excellence of various articles in general use, manufactured by them. Their flavoring extracts are universally conceded by housekeepers to be the best in the market, and their toilet articles take very high rank among the trade. The Oriental Toothwash, compounded by them, is unrivalled as a preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth. The cologne water prepared by Burnett & Co. compares favorably with many brands of the veritable "Farina."—[Boston Transcript.

DIED.

AUSTIN—On Thursday, July 8th, [illegible], NETTIE M., infant daughter of L. B. and Emma Austin.

FOUGHT—At 7 o'clock A. M. on the 9th inst., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Winaford Kerr, Mrs. CARRIE FOUGHT, aged 20 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence, [illegible] street, between Sixth and Seventh, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. [illegible]

The Marriage Ring.

Essays on the ERRORS of YOUTH and the FOLLIES of AGE in regard to SOCIAL EVILS, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. mar13 eod3m

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

REV. JOHN W. HANNAH, D.D., of the Tennessee Conference, will preach at the Walnut-street Methodist church, corner Fifth and Walnut, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. jy10 d2*

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Called meeting of Abraham Lodge (No. 8) F. A. M., will be held in Masonic Temple THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, July 10, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for work in the degree of [illegible]

WM. J. DUNCAN, W. M.

JAMES MCCONNELL, Sec'y.

Notice.

THERE will be a called meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Fund, on THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock at the office of the undersigned. J. M. STEPHENS, Pres't.

Knights of Pythias.

DAMON Lodge (No. 2), Knights of Pythias meets on SATURDAY EVENING, July 10, for the conference of the first and second degrees. By order,

J. T. BALLAM, W. C.

J. W. DICKSON, R. Scribe. jy9 d2*

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 8, 1869.

THE firm of Chess & Wilson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business will be settled by W. H. Chess.

W. H. CHESS.

WM. C. WILSON.

H. McCLARAN & CO.,

CLAY STREET

Planing Mill,

Nos. 16, 18, & 20 Clay st., near River,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of Doors, Blinds, Sash, Frames, Base, Moldings, Flooring Boards, &c. Facing, [illegible] and scroll sawing done to order. We have this day employed Thos. J. Wyatt to superintend the manufactory of Packing and Tobacco Boxes. All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. jy9 eod3m H. McCLARAN & CO.

DR. JAMES C. KERR'S

GREAT SYSTEM RENOVATOR

Is the best BLOOD PURIFIER in the World, and will Cure all Diseases resulting from bad Blood. Keep your Blood Pure, your Liver in order, and your Digestive Organs in a healthy condition, and you will never have any disease.

THE SYSTEM RENOVATOR

Cures all Diseases arising from Impure Blood, cures all Skin Diseases, cures Liver Complaint, cures Erysipelas, cures Dyspepsia, cures Constipation, cures Piles, cures Fistula, cures Headache, cures Neuralgia, cures Debilitated Constitutions, cures Cough and Weak Lungs, cures Rheumatism, cures Chronic Diarrhea, cures Cholera Morbus, cures Fever and Ague.

VOICE FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Testimonials from Ohio Senators, Representatives, and others regarding the excellence of Dr. James C. Kerr's Great System Renovator:

COLUMBUS, O., May 1, 1869.

The undersigned, having used Dr. Jas. C. Kerr's Great System Renovator, cordially unite in commending it to the public as an article of rare medicinal virtue. We have found that all times to be a specific for the diseases for which it is recommended. As a Blood Purifier and Liver Corrective it is certainly unequaled.

Hon. E. H. GASTON, Mem. House Rep., Butler co.
Hon. W. D. HILL, Mem. House Rep., Defiance co.
Hon. WM. LARWILL, Mem. House Rep., Ashland co.
Hon. M. L. DICKEY, Ohio Senate, Highland and Ross.
Hon. HOMER EVERETT, Ohio Senate, Fremont.
Hon. JONATHAN KENNEY, Ohio Senate, Dayton.
AMOS LAYMAN, Chief Clerk Ohio House of Rep.
JOHN A. COCKERILL, First Ass't Clerk Ohio House of Rep.
W. W. WEBB, Editor Crisis, Columbus, Ohio.
Hon. E. F. BINGHAM, Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio.

Look at the names of some of our most Prominent Citizens who have used our Medicine:

Geo. Shillito, S. S. Smith, T. J. Gettier, Wm. McKelvie, John Reid, Wm. McLaughlin, M. H. Cook, Jas. L. Wuest, Judge W. F. Straub, 'Squire McLean, H. L. Stiles, Con. Schulze, Wm. Walker, C. P. Clensey, Milton Sayler, Judge Saffin, Jas. Kissick, Truman B. Handy, Noah B. Wells, Barney P. Cunningham, Sam'l F. Thomas, Thos. H. Curd, Wm. N. Cones, R. P. Handy, Geo. V. Atkinson, Edward Hurd, S. M. Forbes, Nat. Harris, John Carter, Ben. Churchill, M. F. Miles, Charles H. Collins, Frank Clark, Frank Ernst, Henry Eaton, T. B. Pendery, Harvey Hale, Geo. Clark, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. Tite, John B. Cleveland, J. Shadinger, A. M. Griswold, R. Southgate, A. F. Williams, Joseph F. Larkin, J. C. Johns, Geo. W. Keck, Geo. L. Barringer, J. C. McCabe, J. Parish, John W. Beasley, A. O. Russell, F. J. Moore, Theo. F. Parish, John Donovan, Wm. Vaughn, Frank Beresford, Capt. S. Bickerstaff, B. B. Lee, Capt. O. Palmer, C. W. Rowland, James Kyle, E. G. Beck, D. C. May, Gen. S. J. McGroarty, Geo. Stacy, Capt. D. Blatchford, Wharfmaster; D. W. Thomas, Postmaster; J. Kiersted, Dr. Hickey, Wm. Van Name, D. H. Mears, Geo. D. Douny, J. W. Sands, Judge F. Halliday, U. S. Commissioner; C. S. Weatherby, Merchant, Fifth and Vine streets; John J. Dallas, Commercial College, Longworth and Vine; Larry M. Hazen, Detective; Dr. B. White, Methodist Book Concern.

CINCINNATI, March 21, 1869.

TO THE PUBLIC—For years I have been afflicted with the bleeding piles, so much so as to incapacitate me for business at times. I have tried many different remedies, but never received permanent benefit until I tried Dr. Jas. C. Kerr's Great System Renovator. It has effected an entire cure.

C. W. HOWLAND, 179 West Fifth st.

CINCINNATI, March 25, 1869.

MESSRS. KERR & LORING—Gentlemen: Last fall I was afflicted with the dumb ague, and through the kindness of a friend I was induced to try Dr. James C. Kerr's Great System Renovator. I had but little faith in its efficiency, but concluded to give it a fair trial; and after the use of three bottles I found myself permanently cured, and can but recommend it to all those suffering with the same disease. Yours, truly,

E. S. LEE, Ohio [illegible] Works.

CINCINNATI, April 19, 1869.

DR. J. C. KERR—Dear Sir: My daughter, aged 12 years, attending school, has been subject to severe sick headache, for which we found no relief, until using your Great System Renovator. Since using it, she has entirely recovered, and has had no subsequent attack of it. My little son, aged 4 years, has also been in poor health, with loss of appetite, &c., and, after having been attended by several physicians of our city without experiencing relief, we were induced to give him your System Renovator, which has proved entirely effectual in restoring him to health. I, therefore, most cheerfully concur with others in recommending your most valuable preparations.

Very respectfully, THOS. H. CURD, Cincinnati Enquirer Office.

Marvelous Cure of an Ovarian Tumor—Certificate from the Patient, a Resident of Cincinnati for over 30 Years.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1869.

DR. JAS. C. KERR—Dear Sir: For five years I was a sufferer from an Ovarian tumor, which grew to a very large size. It was treated by our family physician, who finally said it must be removed by a surgical operation, or I must die. In September, 1867, I was persuaded to try your GREAT SYSTEM RENOVATOR, and in less than four months the tumor had entirely disappeared, and my general health had greatly improved. I have resided in this city for over thirty-three years, and for nearly twenty years have occupied my present residence, No. 20 John st. My husband, Wm. Newell, of the Ætna Insurance Company, has also been greatly benefited by your medicine. I think the world should know what a miraculous cure your medicine effected in my case.

MRS. AGNES NEWELL, No. 20 John street.

CINCINNATI, March 21, 1869.

DR. J. C. KERR—Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to send you the following information, both from gratitude to yourself and for the benefit of those in distress who may need it. Last spring, having tried in vain the prescriptions of my physician for general debility, arising from sedentary pursuits, you advised me to take your great System Renovator, which you assured me was no quack medicine. With great pleasure let me assure you that a few bottles entirely restored me to my former good health, and besides the restoration of my health, I gained 10 pounds in a few weeks, and am now a robust, vigorous man. Indeed, its effects are truly marvelous. Yours, truly,

NOAH B. WELLS, Gas Office.

COVINGTON, March 28, 1869.

DR. J. C. KERR—Dear Sir: I have been suffering for many years from constipation. I have tried a great many different kinds of remedies, but never have received any benefit from any until I tried Dr. James C. Kerr's Great System Renovator. It has effected an entire cure. I think it my duty to let the public know the value of this great medicine.

Capt. O. PALMER, Sup't Marine Underwriters.

General Depot, 139 West Fourth St.,

CINCINNATI, O.

KERR & LORING, Proprietors.

LOUISVILLE DEPOT,

NO. 74 THIRD STREET,

Between Main and Market.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price per bottle, $1 50; six bottles for $7. None genuine without my name and the title of the medicine blown on the bottle, and my portrait and signature on the label. [illegible]

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Cochran, Hackett & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th ult.

G. H. COCHRAN.

Louisville, July 8, 1869. JOSEPH HACKETT.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned entered into copartnership on the 15th ult. for the purpose of continuing the manufacture of Stoves, Mantels, and Grates at the People's Foundry, under the style of HACKETT & ANDERSON. JOSEPH HACKETT,

Louisville, July 8, 1869. W. J. ANDERSON.

REFERRING to the above, I would cordially recommend Messrs. Hackett & Anderson as in every respect worthy of patronage. G. H. COCHRAN.

Louisville, July 8, 1869—jy9 d3

JOSEPH HACKETT. W. J. ANDERSON.

HACKETT & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plain, Enameled, and Marbleized

IRON MANTELS

PLAIN AND ENAMELED

GRATES,

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Country Hollow Ware,

Hearth Plates of all sizes,

AND DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Iron, Russia Iron, Coal Buckets, Vases, &c., &c.

SALES-ROOMS AND OFFICE

153 Main, one door below Bullitt street.

FOUNDRY

Corner Main and Wenzel streets.

We would call the attention of Builders and Architects to our stock of Mantels and Grates. Feeling assured that our facilities in this branch of trade are unsurpassed by any house, we are determined to offer such inducements as will command the trade.

We will also continue to keep on hand a full line of Stoves, Hollow Ware, and all articles pertaining to the Stove Foundry business, and respectfully ask for a portion of the public patronage.

Louisville, July 9, 1869—d1f

STATEMENT

of the condition of the

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS'

Fire Insurance Co.,

Of Baltimore, Md., on 1st day of April, '69.

Amount of capital stock which is all paid up in cash	[illegible]
Cash surplus	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Total liabilities	[illegible]

A detailed statement is on file in the Auditor's office in Frankfort, also in the Jefferson county court clerk's office.

JOHN BARBEE, Agent,

jy9 d18 No. 2 Merchants' Bank Building.

Second-hand Pianos and Organs

FOR sale on monthly installments or for rent.

D. P. FAULDS,

jy9 d1f 78 Main st., between Second and Third.

Musical Goods

OF every description at low prices, wholesale and retail. D. P. FAULDS, 78 Main st.,

jy9 d1f Bet. Second and Third.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

IN order to more fully carry out the contract for the removal of the ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets and alleys of the city, all persons owning hogs, shoats or pigs, running at large [illegible] city limits, are hereby notified that on and after the [illegible] day of August next the provision of ordinance [illegible] will be strictly enforced and all hogs, shoats and pigs found running at large in violation of said ordinance after that date will be taken up and impounded in a pound prepared for that purpose.

JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 9, 1869. jy9 [illegible]

Awnings—Awnings.

AWNINGS for stores and private houses will be made to order in the very best manner and newest style at the Upholstery Store of

HENRY BEYRODT,

184 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut,

jy13 d1m Judge Nicholas' New Block.

Mosquito Bars.

MOSQUITO Bars of every description and every [illegible] Store of HENRY BEYRODT,

184 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut,

jy13 d1m Judge Nicholas' New Block.

Executor's Notice.

ALL those having claims against the estate of F. M. Goodridge, deceased, will present them, and all those indebted to the estate will please come forward and settle with the executors.

J. B. GOODRIDGE, Eminence, Ky.

H. L. TINSLEY, Eminence, Ky.

jy6 Wed&Sat Executors.

Notice.

TO Louisville stockholders: Cleveland Insurance Company certificates of stock are received and ready for delivery. A transcript of receipts and losses handed us by the Company for June is as follows:

Receipts.. [illegible]

Losses.. [illegible]

A meeting of the Louisville stockholders for the election of a Local Board of Directors, will be held at 12 M. Monday, July 12, at this office.

LOU. INS. & BK'G CO., Agents,

jy9 d3 Per J. M. GLEASON, Sec.

New City Charter.

THE voters of the city of Louisville are hereby notified that, on the first Monday in August next, their votes will be taken for the adoption or rejection of the new charter; also for the adoption or rejection of the Board of Manufacturers, as submitted by the Charter Convention.

JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Mayor's office, July 3, 1869. jy4 did

Notice.

A CALL of 20 per cent. is hereby made on the capital stock of the German Bank and Insurance Company, payable on or before the [illegible] of July. By order of the Board of Directors.

jy9 d[illegible] F. VIGLINI, Secy.

To Capitalists.

I HAVE a large and valuable tract of White Pine on Green Bay, Wisconsin, which I am desirous of manufacturing and bringing to Louisville market, which can be profitably done. I wish to sell a one-half interest in said tract to a party who would take that end of the business and do the selling. To such a party I offer a bargain. Best references given and required. Address, for one month, the undersigned, at this place. M. H. BENNETT.

Saint Paul, Minn., June 29, 1869. jy8 d12

Notice.

A CALL of 10 per cent. ($10 a share) is hereby made on the stock subscriptions to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company, payable the 1st day of August next; also, a call of 10 per cent., payable the 1st of each month thereafter during this year.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. A. GORDON, Secy.

June 25, 1869. ja26 d1m

Mantels.

WE have on hand for the summer trade the largest and best stock of marble and slate mantels ever offered in this market. We invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied we are able to supply at as low rates as they can be purchased anywhere.

MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.,

je13 d30 Green, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,

jy1 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Proclamation.

THE following resolution, which passed the General Council April 28, has been approved by the Mayor, and transmitted to the Board of Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and are hereby requested to kill all dogs running at large after the 1st of May, 1869. All citizens owning dogs are hereby notified to keep them on their premises after that date.

W. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. HUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved 28th day of April, 1869.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

The foregoing enactment will be strictly enforced.

T. E. C. BRINLY,

JOHN H. SHIVELY,

BENONI FIGG,

a25 dtl Police Commissioners.

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.

THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions, both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 200 Main st., Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,

mh8 dtl Bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
300 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
300 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.

In store and for sale at very low rates.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,

[illegible] 24 Fourth street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer Resort.

The famous water place, Grayson Springs, Grayson county, Ky., will be opened for the season of 1869 on the 1st of July. Invalids desiring to receive the benefit of the splendid mineral waters at an earlier date can be accommodated. The buildings have been put in thorough repair and many new additions and improvements have been made. Gas has been introduced in the main hotel, dining-room and ballroom. Nothing that will conduce to the comfort or convenience of guests has been omitted. The billiard and bowling saloons are in thorough order. On the grounds are over 100 springs, possessing rare curative properties. Their virtues are so well known that it is deemed needless to specify. A splendid band will be in attendance at all times. A full corps of competent attendants have been secured, and guests will receive every attention. Mr. M. P. Clarkson will have charge of the general management of the institution.

je9 d1m W. S. VANMETER & CO.

University of Louisville!

LAW DEPARTMENT.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.

HON. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

THE Twenty-fourth Session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months.

A valuable library is in the school. Students will furnish their own text books.

Communications should be addressed to PROFESSOR PIRTLE, at Louisville, Ky. je20 deod3m

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S

English, German, French, and Hebrew Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

265 & 267 West Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, NEW YORK.

Best references will be given. je12 Wed3m

Augusta White Sulphur and Alum Springs, Va.

THIS delightful mountain retreat, 12 miles northwest of Staunton, in Augusta county, Va., directly on the Warm Springs and Harrisonburg turnpike, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Good music has been provided, and attentive and efficient servants are secured. Route, via Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Staunton; or, via Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad to Harrisonburg, thence from either point to the springs by stage.

jy5 deod3m J. A. HEFELFINGER, Proprietor.

A SEASIDE RESORT,

COBB'S ISLAND.

THIS popular resort IS NOW OPEN for visitors, and has been rendered more comfortable and attractive than ever, and the pleasure-loving and health-seeking public are assured that every effort will be made to please.

THE SURF BATHING IS UNSURPASSED AND PERFECTLY SAFE.

THE FISHING IS UNEQUALED!

THE GAME IS ABUNDANT,

and consist in part of the Curlew, Plover, Willet, Snipe, &c.

The TABLE is supplied with the finest Fish in the world as well as Game, and has every facility for deriving supplies from Norfolk and Baltimore.

The traveler, after reaching Norfolk, will take the steamer for Cherrystone, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and thence by the steamer N. W. A. COBB for the Island.

From Baltimore the route will be by the Bay Line to Norfolk or by the steamer SUE to Cherrystone.

Board $15 per week and $60 per month.

COBB BROTHERS,

je21 eod1m P. O. Cherrystone, Va.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL open on the 24th of June, 1869. The Hotel has been erected within the past year, affords ample accommodation for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, &c., until then, address

PETER GARDNER, Proprietor,

No. 307 Walnut street,

je8 eod3m Philadelphia, Pa.

Crab Orchard Springs.

ALL those seeking health, comfort, or pleasure would do well to visit this Saratoga of the West, which is now open for the reception of visitors, for whose comfort and pleasure every effort will be made. This favorite place of resort is situated on the Louisville and Knoxville Railroad, with daily trains to and from the former place, within 4 or 5 hours run, and near the base of the mountains, possessing an altitude of several hundred feet above that of Louisville, where you have the pure mountain air, together with the finest mineral waters in the West, among which is the

GREAT AMERICAN EPSOM,

which is superior to any on this continent, and some five other springs, in which is combined carbonates of iron, magnesia and manganese, sulphate magnesia, lime, potash, and soda, chloride sodium, bromide silica, and bromine, which for the cure of chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, and all uterine diseases, also for general debility and infantile diseases, is unsurpassed.

The proprietor will use his well-known indefatigable energy for the general comfort of all those who may visit this old and celebrated watering place.

For further particulars and circulars, containing an analysis of the various springs, taken from the second report of the geological survey of Kentucky, by David Dale Owen, in 1857, reference is made to

Cap. D. W. JONES,

my26 d3m Crab Orchard Springs, Ky.

Lawns and Ginghams.

10 CASES Assorted Pacific Lawns;
5 do do Sprague's Lawns;
15 do do Ginghams.

Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

jy8 [illegible] 76 and 78 Sixth street.

Semi-Centennial Expose!

ÆTNA

Insurance Company!

HARTFORD.

June 5, 1819—1869.

Cash Assets, - - -	$5,050,195 64
Total Liabilities, - -	166,820 47
	$4,883,375 17

Railway Shares, Government Bonds, Gold, &c.

ITS PAST.

'BY THEIR FRUITS YE KNOW THEM.'

Losses Paid in 50 Years,

$25,221,485.37!

ITS PRESENT.

The Most Successful Fire Insurance Company in America.

CASH ASSETS,

$5,050,195.64!

Three-fourths of the Insurance Companies chartered have failed—proving the mistakes and difficulties in a profession based upon calamity and misfortune, with an important part of its development in the sphere of a broad human benevolence. It is a rare and uncommon event for one of these institutions to make its fiftieth annual report, and that a satisfactory one—one of life's plainest old lessons, "as you sow, that shall you reap."

ITS FUTURE

Usefulness and duty must be shaped and measured only by the wealth and growth of our country.

As an answer to those who contend that paying money to insurance companies of other States is a tax upon this community, we append a

List of Losses Paid at Louisville Since 1833 by This Company.

J Petit	$5,000 [illegible]
Shannon & Taylor	[illegible]
J Pencost	[illegible]
A W McGregor	[illegible]
Wurtz & Reinhard	[illegible]
Benjamin Lawrence	[illegible]
John Stivers	[illegible]
J Rice, Jr	[illegible]
James Guthrie	[illegible]
John Stevens	[illegible]
Policy [illegible]	[illegible]
Policy [illegible]	[illegible]
Policy [illegible]	[illegible]
Stewart & Body	[illegible]
Tobacco Warehouse	[illegible]
John S Cook	[illegible]
Benjamin Morrell	[illegible]
Policy	[illegible]
Byrnes	[illegible]
T T & U Leavenworth	[illegible]
T T Stivers	[illegible]
J D Stewart	[illegible]
M Kean	[illegible]
Josiah Mosher	[illegible]
C Stoffer	[illegible]
Leatchner & Southall	[illegible]
W H Fellows	[illegible]
Lane Crowell	[illegible]
& Platner	[illegible]
I & G Graham	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
R C Hord	[illegible]
Burch & [illegible]	[illegible]
James B [illegible]	[illegible]
Plummer & Gordon	[illegible]
Louisville Manufacturing Co	[illegible]
McConnell & Bro	[illegible]
Bryan [illegible]	[illegible]
A Gray & Co	[illegible]
Hurlbut & Co	[illegible]
R G Cotter	[illegible]
L Gelvers	[illegible]
B F Baker	[illegible]
B S Nichols & Co	[illegible]
J J Bailey	[illegible]
Col O'Fallon, St. Louis	[illegible]
Worrell	[illegible]
Phil [illegible] Co	[illegible]
A B Van Winkle	[illegible]
Gray, Warner & Co	[illegible]
D Beach & Co	[illegible]
Cornelius Van Buskirk	[illegible]
Elijah Childs	[illegible]
John Holmes	[illegible]
Steamer Arkansas	[illegible]
Per steamer Talisman	[illegible]
Merchants' Insurance Co	[illegible]
Prentice & Weissinger	[illegible]
B Korbe	[illegible]
Conrad Erbe	[illegible]
Tyler & [illegible]	[illegible]
Peters & Webb	[illegible]
Benj O Davis	[illegible]
J Hamline & Co	[illegible]
F K Pugh	[illegible]
S Platner	[illegible]
Defour & Bessell	[illegible]
Gray, Warner & Co	[illegible]
Col Clay	[illegible]
Short & Level	[illegible]
Steamer Duroc	[illegible]
Grinstead & Thurston	[illegible]
W Richardson	[illegible]
J Danforth & Sons	[illegible]
J A Taylor	[illegible]
Sale & Bell	[illegible]
Cantleson & Co	[illegible]
Geo Haywood & Co	[illegible]
Hugh Kerr & Co	[illegible]
L L Warren	[illegible]
Bridges & Turner	[illegible]
Thornton & Grinstead	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Crow	[illegible]
Hunter, Hawkins & Co	[illegible]
W A Lofland	[illegible]
A Badger	[illegible]
B O Davis	[illegible]
Isaac F Stone	[illegible]
E O Davis	[illegible]
W W Gardner	[illegible]
John Hayes	[illegible]
Huntington & Carrigan	[illegible]
Mr. Weston	[illegible]
Benj O Davis	[illegible]
Geo A Ehrmann	[illegible]
Christopher Stauder	[illegible]
Body & Tracy	[illegible]
A Tracy & Keats	[illegible]
Ed Ballard	[illegible]
Lawson & Franks	[illegible]
G W Brainard	[illegible]
Cornwall & Bros	[illegible]
John F Howard	[illegible]
John C Long	[illegible]
Briggs & Bonnet	[illegible]
S Evans	[illegible]
Henry Summers	[illegible]
F Zeigenheim	[illegible]
Lawson & Franks	[illegible]
Jas J Lemon	[illegible]
Conrad Buckle	[illegible]
& Holbrook	[illegible]
Louisville Hotel Co	[illegible]
Isaac Cromie	[illegible]
Henry O Bullock	[illegible]
B Corbe	[illegible]
W O Lofland	[illegible]
W B Fonwood	[illegible]
Louisville Hotel Co	[illegible]
E W Rupert, furniture in dwelling	[illegible]
A A Baxter & Bro, furniture in office	[illegible]
Bach & Herzog, store building	[illegible]
Baxter & Bro	[illegible]
Wilson, Starbird & Smith, store building	[illegible]
Ed Holbrook, tobacco	[illegible]
A A Baxter & Bro, merchandise	[illegible]
Dr Bright, building	[illegible]
Winters and Fielding, merchandise	[illegible]
Jno Griger, building	[illegible]
Lowry & Co	[illegible]
Ed Holbrook	[illegible]
McCulloch & Buraine	[illegible]
V D Gaetone	[illegible]
James Stevens	[illegible]
Paul Daniel	[illegible]
Wright & Bridgeford	[illegible]
Louisville Hotel Co	[illegible]
Benedict & Kennedy	[illegible]
Lichten, Loewenthal & Co	[illegible]
Chamberlain & Bailey	[illegible]
Jackson, Owsely & Co	[illegible]
Jaeger & Co, queensware	[illegible]
Caraday & Hopkins	[illegible]
Morton & Co, Books	[illegible]
Maxwell & Co, merchandise	[illegible]
Chas Bellura, furniture	[illegible]
M Oppenheimer, dry goods	[illegible]
T T Smith, merchandise	[illegible]
Henry Adams, dwelling	[illegible]
E Bamberger, saloon	[illegible]
G W Dunlap, bagging	[illegible]
Clark & Simpson, provisions	[illegible]
Michael Egart, boots and shoes	[illegible]
John M Carter, dwelling	[illegible]
J P Robinson	[illegible]
Pikin Bros, merchandise	[illegible]
J H LeCompte	[illegible]
Wm A Richardson, building	[illegible]
Mary McCann	[illegible]
Buchanan & Co	[illegible]
M D Levy, Clothing	[illegible]
Hawkins & Tracy, [illegible]	[illegible]
J B Wilder, guardian, building	[illegible]
Wm Lindsey, groceries	[illegible]
Wm Richardson, building	[illegible]
Medical College	[illegible]
Jas A Breed & Co, boots and shoes	[illegible]
Brannin & Summers, merchandise	[illegible]
Bertley, Johnson & Co	[illegible]
Mitchell, Guthrie & Co, bulk meat	[illegible]
Jno Watson & Co, bagging	[illegible]
Chas Gallagher, store building	[illegible]
E Bamberger	[illegible]
Jno R Pirtle, dwelling	[illegible]
J J McDavietts	[illegible]
M Batcher & Co, shipment wheat	[illegible]
Miller, Wingate & Co, shipment machinery	[illegible]
M Ratherson, building	[illegible]
Paul Villier, saloon	[illegible]
Davis & Weeks, stoves and tinware	[illegible]
Carroll & Mead, clothing	[illegible]
Jno Ruggles, dwelling	[illegible]
J C Kapp	[illegible]
Jos Troxell, artists' materials	[illegible]
Wm Platt, building	[illegible]
Carroll & Mead, shipment merchandise	[illegible]
Del Mut Ins Co, agricultural implements	[illegible]
D S Benedict, shipment merchandise	[illegible]
Dr Jno Harding, dwelling	[illegible]
Lapp & Brother	[illegible]
S Redwald, jewelry	[illegible]
T S Barker, dwelling	[illegible]
Del Mut Ins Co, agricultural implements	[illegible]
G W Apel, drugs	[illegible]
N B Taylor & Co, shipment hay	[illegible]
Jas B Buck, dwelling	[illegible]
M S Dallam and others, hull steamer Eugene	[illegible]
M B Shotwell, dwelling	[illegible]
M B McKinney, shipment merchandise	[illegible]
Phelps, Caldwell & Co, flatboat	[illegible]
J B McIlvain & Son, groceries and flour	[illegible]
J M Armstrong, merchandise	[illegible]
J H McGill	[illegible]
Andrew Buchanan	[illegible]
L & C Bercaw & Co	[illegible]
Wm Kraigbaber	[illegible]
S A Nicholas, store building	[illegible]
J M Armstrong, merchandise	[illegible]
J B Nugent	[illegible]
Emanuel Lewis, store	[illegible]
R A Robinson & Co, drugs	[illegible]
W S Buckner, merchandise	[illegible]
Verhoeff Bros, shipment hay	[illegible]
D Marshall, merchandise	[illegible]
Jabine & Hamer, ferry-boat	[illegible]
Scott, Davison & Co, shipment merchandise	[illegible]
W S Gilliam, dwelling	[illegible]
Mrs A E Porter, millinery stock	[illegible]
J W Morris & Son, merchandise	[illegible]
Mrs Ann Bent, guardian, store building	[illegible]
R C McDowell	[illegible]
Dr C M Way	[illegible]
J H Hack, shipment merchandise	[illegible]
W W Morris & Co, merchandise	[illegible]
Jas G McCulloch, steamboat hull	[illegible]
Mrs T A Taylor, hotel	[illegible]
Augusta Walker, furniture	[illegible]
Mrs M T Harding, merchandise	[illegible]
Dr CM Way, store building	[illegible]
[illegible], dwelling	[illegible]
[illegible] Richmond	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Rev W W Hill	[illegible]
M Lewis & Co	[illegible]
Total	$329,888 10

Rates and terms as liberal as is consistent with adequate profit and substantial security.

PRATHER & WILTSIE, Agents,

141 Main street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

jy6 eod3

Kentucky Branch of Piedmont Life Insuranc

OF RICHMOND, VA.

W. C. CARRINGTON, President. [illegible] MAURY, Vice President.

C. H. PERROW, M. D., Medical Adviser.

CAPITAL AND ACCUMU[illegible]

[illegible] Policies Issued First Twenty Months! Active [illegible] Cent., on the Contribution Plan, Paid to Policy [illegible]

Assets realized in Kentucky to be Invested here [illegible] Directors in the State—combining thus the advantages of [illegible] company in successful operation with ample means [illegible]

[illegible] No. 78 Third street, Louisville, Ky., for Kentucky. [illegible] Active Agents wanted everywhere in the State.

COMMISSION HOUS

GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dea

No. 99 Main street, between Third and Fou

LOUISVILLE, KY.

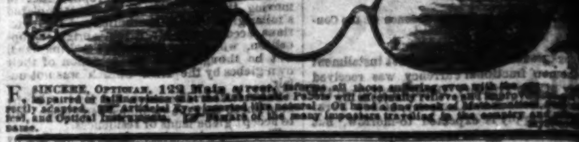
☞ Personal attention given to sales of all kinds COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE FAILING SIGHT IMPRO

BY THE USE OF THE

Achromatic Pebble Spectac

Etc.



F. SINCERE, OPTICIAN, 129 Main street, informs all those suffering even with the [illegible] impaired or failing vision that the Achromatic Pebbles will effectually relieve and improve [illegible] perfectly adapted. ☞ Artificial Eyes inserted life natural. On hand a fine stock of Mathematical [illegible] and Optical Instruments. ☞ Beware of the many impostors traveling in the country and [illegible] name.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 50 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, Manufactured by [illegible] Foundry, Main street, between Grayson and Walnut sts. [illegible]

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BABY BUGGY MANUFACTURERS—BUMS & BROOKS, 111 Market, bet. 2d and 3d.

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hegan's, 13[illegible] Main street.

DESHLER, H. W., Manufacturer and proprietor of Hall's Copper Scroll Lightning Rod for the Southern States, 331 Main st., Louisville, Ky. my14 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO., Commission Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, [illegible] Main.

HARLAN & NEWMAN.—Attorneys at Law, Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JONES, E. R.—Tobacco Manufacturer, No. [illegible] West Market street, Louisville, Ky.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 18[illegible] north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. [illegible]

JAMES & CO., THOS. (successors to [illegible] James & Co.,) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BAR[illegible] NUM & STANDIFORD, proprietors, No. 2[illegible] Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 172 and 17[illegible] Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Railing and [illegible] Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market [illegible]

MYERS, JOHN M.—Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk Warehouse, 71 Third st., bet. Main and Market, sign of the "Golden Saddle," Louisville, Ky. my8 dtf

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 76 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 13[illegible] West Main street.

WILSON, N. H.—Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, &c., for the various States, Examiner and Notary Public, No. 134 West Jefferson st. jy7 d3t

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard [illegible] all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 200 Fulton, Above Campbell.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY

The Colton Dental Association, No. 134 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 80,000 persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.

ja6 deodtf B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And Manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company July [illegible], 1869, the following resolution was adopted: That a return premium of 25 per cent. is hereby allowed to cargo policy holders in this company, and the same ordered to be credited on their respective accounts. And that a dividend of six (6) per cent. be and the same is hereby declared out of the net earnings of the company, and the same ordered to be credited on the stock notes.

jy10 d12 JOHN BARBEE, Sec.

Dividend.

[illegible] BANK OF KENTUCKY,

LOUISVILLE, 7th July, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of six per cent. has been declared by the parent Bank, which will be paid to stockholders at this office.

jy8 d8 H. S. HILL, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 1, 1869.

AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on or after the 15th inst., free of Government tax. And it is further

Resolved, That the capital stock be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), and that the stockholders are entitled to the same number of additional shares as they hold at present.

jy4 d8 JOS. J. FISCHER, Secretary.

Dividend.

THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, on the stock and stock balances of the Company out of the earnings of the road for the six (6) months ending 30th June last, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The stock books will be closed from the 10th to the 31st, both days inclusive. jy8 d18 W. MARNEY, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

New Building for Center College.

SEALED PROPOSALS are hereby solicited for the stone and brick work on a new college edifice, to be erected forthwith on the grounds of Center College, in Danville, Ky. Proposals will be opened and examined by the building committee on the 1st day of August, 1869. The plans, specifications and details of the building can be seen at the office of the Financial Agent, in Danville. It is expected that the work will be completed at the earliest practicable period. About one million of bricks will be required. Proposals will also be received for the entire work, or for any part thereof. For further information address Rev. E. A. JOHNSTONE, Danville, Ky.

jy8 e6—6th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th

Proposals for Coal.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, July 10, 1869, for furnishing the city with 50,000 bushels best Pittsburg coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For information as to time of delivery, &c., call upon the undersigned. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Mayor's office, July 5, 1869. jy6 d4d

Kentucky Vinegar Co.

Factory on Doone street—Entrance from Fourth street, opposite Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.

AN examination of the worthless acids which for the last few years have been put upon the market for vinegar has induced the KENTUCKY VINEGAR COMPANY to erect a large Factory in this city for the making of a strictly pure Vinegar for pickling and general family use.

The Company is now daily turning out a Vinegar which, for purity and strength, has never been surpassed, if ever equaled, in this country, a Vinegar that will keep pickles and not poison those who eat it, and that will improve instead of destroying with age. Every barrel that goes from this factory carries the Company's brands, and is covered by their warranty. They are now supplying the market with three different qualities of Vinegar, which bear the following brands:

Pure Cider Vinegar,

Pure Apple Vinegar,

Pure Wine Vinegar.

These Vinegars are perfectly pure and warranted to be free from any deleterious acid or harmful ingredient.

Their Apple Vinegar, however, is especially adapted to pickling purposes, giving, as it does, to the pickle, a rich apple flavor which only can be obtained from the dried apple. It is so much superior to the ordinary Cider Vinegar as the latter is to the common acid compounds which spoil pickles and poison those who use them on salads, &c.

But the Vinegar specifically made and recommended for table use, is their Wine Vinegar. It is perfectly transparent and pure, and for salads and table use generally is without a superior.

☞ All orders and communications should be addressed to the "KENTUCKY VINEGAR COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY.," or to

F. ADRIAN MILLER, Proprietor.

jy6 eod3m&w3

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets!

Embroidered Corsets with whalebones $2.
Corsets with 80 whalebones $2.
Plain Corsets with whalebones $1.
Darned Lace Rivlers.
Lace Handkerchiefs 50 and 75c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs 25c.
Lace Collars 25c, 50c, and 75c.
Chemisettes 50 and 75c.
Silk Fans, etc.

—AT—

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103 1-2 FOURTH STREET.

jy4 d6

ICE.

JNO. P. CROMIE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

NORTHERN LAKE ICE.

I HAVE now in store and for sale a very large stock of pure Ice, put up expressly for this market, and will guarantee to my customers a full supply for the entire season.

Office No. 107 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, where all orders will be received and promptly attended to.

Branch House in Nashville, Tenn.

Especial attention given to orders for shipment by all railroads. ap8 eodim JNO. P. CROMIE.

Prints.

60 CASES Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague's, Amoskeag, Allen, Richmond, and other brands of Prints.

Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

jy6 76 and 78 Sixth street.

Dress Goods.

250 PIECES Plaid, Striped and Plain Japanese Cloths;
50 Pieces Fancy French Jaconets;
6 Bales Pink, Buff and Blue French Jaconets.

Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

jy6 76 and 78 Sixth street.

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce H. WOOD[illegible] GIBSON as a candidate for Representative [illegible] Lower House of the General Assembly of the [illegible] from the First Legislative District of the city [illegible] ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JA[illegible] RIS as a candidate for the Legislature in [illegible] District, composed of the Second and Th[illegible] jy1 dte*

J. D. STOLL is a candidate for Legis[illegible] First District.

E. A. PEARSON is a candidate for the [illegible] in the Seventh District, Tenth Ward.

We are authorized to announce Hon. [illegible] FIGG as a candidate for re-election [illegible] ture in the Second District, composed of [illegible] and Third Wards.

M. W. LARUE is a candidate for the Le[illegible] the Eighth District, composed of the [illegible] Wards, at August election.

We are authorized to announce J[illegible] PRICE as a candidate for the Legislature [illegible] Ward.

Col. R. K. WHITE is a candidate for re[illegible] the Legislature from the Eighth and Nin[illegible] je29 dte

We are authorized to announce Hon. G[illegible] DERSON as a candidate for re-election [illegible] lature in the Eighth District, composed [illegible] and 12th Wards.

JOSEPH H. MEAD is a candidate for [illegible] resent the Ninth District, composed of the [illegible] Ninth Wards.

ALFRED T. POPE is a candidate for the [illegible] ture in the Third Legislative District, com[illegible] the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Editor Courier-Journal: Please announce [illegible] didate for the Legislature for Jeffer[illegible] ensuing August election, subject to [illegible] Democratic convention if one is c[illegible] a21 dte

L. L. BEATY is a candidate for [illegible] Jefferson county at the coming [illegible] dte

POLICE COMMI[illegible]

DANIEL GUY is a candidate [illegible] sioner at the next August electi[illegible]

We are authorized to announce [illegible] a candidate for re-election for Police Co[illegible] at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN [illegible] ER as a candidate for Police Commi[illegible] ensuing August election.

JOHN DOYLE is a candid[illegible] sioner at the ensuing Augu[illegible]

GEORGE L. ABEL [illegible] old-fashioned Democ[illegible] Commissioner of the [illegible]

We are author[illegible] EDWARDS as a ca[illegible] Commissioner at [illegible] a26 dte

We are authoriz[illegible] BOUGH as a candi[illegible] the ensuing Augus[illegible]

LAWYE[illegible]

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. [illegible]

BRAMLETTE & DURRE[illegible]

Attorneys and Counsellors a[illegible]

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, betwee[illegible] Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

G. W. CHILTON, BLANTON DUNCAN,

No. 73 FIFTH STREET.

HAVE associated themselves together [illegible] law in the Courts of the State, and will [illegible] prompt attention to any business entrusted to [illegible] je8 d1m

F. A. GAERTNE[illegible]

Attorn[illegible]

No. 33 Court Place, [illegible]

A[illegible]

EDUCA[illegible]

Louisville F[illegible]

N[illegible]

M[illegible]

ARTIST IN WAX.

W[illegible]

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superin[illegible]

ASSISTED BY AN ABLE FACULTY.

THE [illegible]

PUBLIC SPEAKING

W[illegible]

Attention! Attention! Close[illegible]

Merchant Tailo[illegible]

DR. HUNT[illegible]

CONTINUES to treat all private d[illegible]

Reapers and [illegible]

Threshers [illegible]

TURNIP [illegible]

A FULL supply [illegible]

Engraving Estab[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

—TED—AGENTS.

AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, ev- [illegible] male and female, to introduce the [illegible] COMMON SENSE FAMILY [illegible] MACHINE. This machine will stitch, [illegible] quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider [illegible] superior manner. Price only $18. Fully [illegible] five years. We will pay $1,000 for any [illegible] stronger, more beautiful, or [illegible] than ours. It makes the "Elastic [illegible] Every second stitch can be cut, and [illegible] cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing [illegible] Address SECOMB & CO., [illegible] or Boston, Mass. [illegible]

[illegible] Address AMERICAN KNITTING [illegible] Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

[illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.

[illegible]OR SALE—CITY.

[illegible]

[illegible]COUNTRY.

[illegible]

[illegible] NEW EXCURSION [illegible] SUPERIOR!

[illegible]HAUPT,

[illegible]GAR[illegible]

[illegible] E. WAYNE.

[illegible]NOS.

[illegible] MANUFACTURERS [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLING-HOUSES—On Portland avenue, between Seventh and Eighth; large yards, fruit and flowers; also, a good garden, [illegible] In a good neighborhood. Apply to Mr. WHIPPLE, 456 Portland avenue. jy8 d3t

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—Seven rooms, gas and water. [illegible] $25 per month. Apply to WOOD & [illegible], 118 Fourth st. jy8 d6t

FOR RENT—A LARGE HOTEL—On the central portion of Jefferson street, with or without the furniture. JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, No. 136 Jefferson st., near Fifth.

FOR RENT—TWO NICE RESIDENCES—On [illegible] street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth [illegible] WITHERS & [illegible], Real Estate Agents, No. 138 West Jefferson st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story [illegible] on the south side of Broadway, above Clay, containing 6 rooms, [illegible] in good order. Apply to [illegible] 91 Main street. jy8 d3t

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE—Containing 5 rooms, [illegible] and Duncan streets. Inquire on the premises.

FOR RENT—BRICK COTTAGE—Containing [illegible] No. 165, [illegible] a year, payable monthly. Apply to [illegible], No. 20 Main, bet. Second and Third streets. jy8 d6t

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Situated on Second street, No. 367, between Gray and Broadway, in good repair, with water and gas throughout. For particulars inquire of W. H. GRAY, [illegible] Fourth st. jy8 d4t

LOST.

LOST—COW—Strayed, on the morning of the 6th of July, from the premises of David F. Simons, on Pocahontas street, between Washington and Franklin, a small, heavy set, dark red brindle cow, 7 years old, broad horns with points sawed off, white stripe on forehead and ring over her eye. Any information of her left at No. 215 East Main street, between Hancock and Cabel streets, or at Nicholas Holleran's, No. [illegible] High street, near Bridge street, will receive $10 reward. DAVID F. SIMONS. jy8 d3t

LOST—[illegible] Sunday afternoon last, a large [illegible] with long mane and white spot in forehead. Any one returning said animal will receive [illegible] JACOB [illegible] Eighteenth street, Cane Run road. jy8 d3t

LOST—DOG—A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of a black-and-tan terrier dog lost on the evening of the 5th from the southeast corner of Third and Broadway. The dog was wearing a blue collar without lock. jy7 d6

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 436—For 10 shares Louisville Gas Company stock, issued to James [illegible] January 18, 1862. This is to notify all persons [illegible] to apply for a new certificate in lieu of [illegible] which has been lost or mislaid, and request [illegible] to come forward and show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. my31 d3w6m

LOST—ENVELOP—Either between the corner of [illegible] Market and city limits, or on Bardstown pike, between city and Mount Washington, an [illegible] containing [illegible] and marked "T. [illegible] Ball." The contents are worth nothing to the finder, but of considerable value to the owner. Any one [illegible] will be fully recompensed by leaving it with WRIGHT & BRO., at No. 19 West [illegible] jy8 d3

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—From the Course, [illegible] at the Oakland [illegible] white [illegible] will be [illegible] JOHN OLEN[illegible] jy10 d3t

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two pleasant rooms for rent with board. [illegible] W. G. [illegible] Fifth street, bet. Green and Walnut. jy10 d3t

BOARDING—A large [illegible] rooms, suitable for a family or [illegible] gentlemen, at No. 180 Walnut street, bet. [illegible] and Fifth. Also, a few table boarders wanted. jy8 d3t

BOARDING—PRIVATE BOARDING—The large [illegible] corner of Third and Walnut streets, [illegible] a limited number of families and day boarders [illegible] jy7 dood6t

BOARDING—IN PEWEE VALLEY—[illegible] by application to the undersigned. [illegible] GALLAGHER, CHAS. B. COTTON. jy7 d3t

BOARDING—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board. Also two or three single gentlemen. Location central. Apply at No. 280 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. [illegible]

BANKRUPTCY.

Bankrupt Notice.

BY order of J. H. Fidler, Register in Bankruptcy, in the matter of Geo. Irwin, bankrupt, the third meeting of the creditors of said Geo. Irwin will be held at the office of James H. Fidler, [illegible] Lebanon, on the 2d day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time a distribution of the assets in my hands will be ordered. [illegible] T. H. GUNTER, Assignee.

NOTICE—In Bankruptcy, No. 1,[illegible]—In the matter of R. D. TYLER, bankrupt. [illegible]

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United [illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible] JOHN B. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER.

SUCCESS [illegible] More than [illegible] cases treated [illegible] office, No. 152 Third street, [illegible]

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

These celebrated preparations, originally introduced by Geo. W. Carpenter, under patronage of the medical faculty, have been so long extensively used by physicians and others, that they are generally known for their intrinsic value, and can be relied on as the most valuable remedies in all cases where Sarsaparilla or Buchu are applicable, and cannot be too highly recommended. They are prepared in a highly concentrated form so as to render the dose small and convenient. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO.,
Wholesale Chemical Warehouse,
737 Market street, Philadelphia.
jy8 d3m

CONFIDENTIAL.

"THE SECRET FRIEND" sent to any address, in a sealed envelop, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHAS. A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. my8 d6mly

Dr. C. W. Lancaster,

103 1-2 [illegible] Court Place, cures [illegible] poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. [illegible]

Gates's Hand Dispensary.

Office No. 396 Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY WHEATON & CO.,

Auction-rooms No. 349 Third street, between Main and Market.

Regular Sale Furniture.

THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, to which will be added a lot of painter's materials. Also lot of dry goods, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, lounges, &c.

WHEATON, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.

Auction House 152 West Market, bet. Third and Fourth streets.

Regular Sale of Furniture, Carpets, Feather-beds, &c.

ON THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, July 10, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at auction rooms.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

Good New and Second-hand Furniture, Mattresses, Carpets, [illegible] Chairs, Rockers, &c., [illegible] Children's Pictures, [illegible] 2 large and [illegible] &c.

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, July 10, at 9½ o'clock. Sale positive. Terms cash.

BY C. J. MATTHEWS,

No. 326 Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

AT AUCTION.

ON THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, July 10, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, a large lot of household goods, embracing every thing necessary in the housekeeping line and various other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive. Terms cash.

C. J. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNUTT,

114 W Fifth street, near Jefferson.

A Large and Fine Assortment of New and Second-hand Household Furniture, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, July 10, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, we will sell as above, consisting in part of 30 fine new walnut, cherry, and rosewood French bedsteads; one fine pair, or, one set of fine lace curtains; marble-top and other bureaus, spring and bottom-top mattresses; extension, card, and other tables; parlor, dining-room, and other chairs; sewing-machines, one walnut and cherry wardrobe, pictures, one extra fine music box, carpets, chandeliers, and a large variety of household goods, clothing, &c. Also a splendid assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches.

N. B.—The sale commences at 10 A. M. precisely. The music box will be sold at 10½ o'clock, and the watches at 11½. Terms cash.

jy10 HAYES & McNUTT, Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

U. S. Collector's Sale of the Liquors and Honey.

AT AUCTION.

I WILL sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of C. C. Spencer, in the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock, the following described property, viz:

One barrel of whisky (part full);
One barrel of gin (part full);
One barrel of honey (part full);

Or so much thereof as will pay the revenue tax, together with the costs, assessed against W. H. Lucas. Terms of sale, cash.

J. F. BUCKNER,
Collector Fifth District of Kentucky.
jy3 td C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

J. W. Yeager's Adm'r against J. W. Yeager's Heirs } In Chancery, No. 10,283.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6, 12, and 18 months,

A lot of ground in that part of Louisville known as Portland, being the eastern portion of lot 189 in block 18, fronting 43 feet on Second or Market street, and running back same width 180 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
jy7 did L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

Hogan Brothers against J. S. Evans, &c. } In Chancery, No. 20,130.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6 and 12 months, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, viz:

A certain lot or parcel of land in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, and bounded as follows, [illegible] west corner of Clay and [illegible] feet; thence [illegible] Clay street; thence [illegible] to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
jy7 did L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible] vs. Kate Montgomery, } In Chancery, No. [illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6 and 12 [illegible]

[illegible] poles to the beginning [illegible] second beginning at a stake in the middle of [illegible] poles to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
jy7 did L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

John E. Howe, against M. S. Howe, &c. } In Chancery, No. 21,4[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on the following credits: one-third payable in 6 months; one-third payable in one year, and the remainder in two years from day of sale, the following described property, situated in Gray's subdivision of 10 acre lots, and bounded thus: Beginning at the south side of a 10 feet alley 212 feet from Gray street on the west side of Brook street; thence with said 10 feet alley westwardly 30 feet; thence parallel with Brook street southwardly 150 feet more or less to the north side of Prather street; thence with Prather street eastwardly 30 feet more or less to the northwest corner of Prather and Brook streets; thence with Brook street northwardly 150 feet more or less to the beginning, being lot No. 21, and east 15 feet of lot 22 in Gray's subdivision.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
jy7 d3 L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

W. H. Helfrick, against John C. Shelble. } In Chancery, No. 21,332.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6 and 12 months, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

Lot No. 19—Beginning 185 feet east of Wayne street, on Van Buren street, running east with a front on said Van Buren street of 100 feet; thence southwardly 188 feet to Union street; thence westwardly 100 feet with a front on said Union street; thence northwardly 188 feet to the beginning. Also,

Lot No. 20—Beginning 210 feet east of Wayne street on Union street, running eastwardly with a front on said Union street, 100 feet; thence southwardly 188 feet to Irvine street; thence westwardly with a front on said Irvine street 100 feet; thence northwardly 188 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
jy7 d3 L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

Daniel Baker's Adm'r vs. Catharine Off, Adm'x of George Off, deceased. } In Chancery, No. 21,367.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

Lot No. 23 in square No. 3 in subdivision of lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, case of Beard and wife vs. Campbell, in Louisville Chancery Court, situated in that part of Louisville called Germantown, on the south side of [illegible] between Logan and Swan streets, having a front of 30 feet on Cane street, and extending back southwardly same width 125 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
[illegible] Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

Rebecca C. K[illegible] against [illegible] Dunlap, &c. } In Chancery, No. [illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on [illegible] so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A tract of land in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, beginning at a stone, corner to the White Cottage tract of land, and also corner to lot No. 1 in the division of the lands of the late [illegible] Kellar, running thence with said lot No 1, [illegible] to a stake, corner to said lot No. 1 [illegible] Crawford's line; thence with Crawford's [illegible] to a stake in the middle of the [illegible] turnpike road; thence with said road [illegible] White Cottage tract of land; thence with a line [illegible] to the beginning, it being the same tract of land conveyed to Rebecca C. Kellar by deed of record in book No. [illegible], pages 361 and [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
jy7 td L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

Catherine Michels, plaintiff, vs. M. J. Roth, defendant. [illegible] No. [illegible]

I WILL expose to public sale [illegible] on the Westport road, in Jefferson county, Ky.

ON MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869,

a lot of [illegible] also the household of [illegible] levied upon as the property of M. J. Roth, [illegible] by execution No. 1,[illegible], which issued from the office of the Clerk of the [illegible] Court Common Pleas, in the name of Catherine Michels, against M. J. Roth. Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

FRED. HOEKE, D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
Louisville, July 9, 1869. jy9

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CINCINNATI MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company.

Authorized Capital [illegible]

ASSETS MARCH 31, 1869. [illegible]

LIABILITIES MARCH 31, 1869 [illegible]

[illegible] GEO. O. TUCK, General Agent [illegible] Kentucky, Office 17[illegible] Main street, Louisville, Ky. [illegible] Active, experienced Agents wanted.

LAKE ICE.

I AM prepared to deliver pure Northern Lake Ice to my old customers and as many new ones as will give me their custom. Office No. 241 Second street, between Market and Jefferson.

jy6 d3m FRANK S. GOSNELL.

L. STRUBY,
Architect.
Office southeast corner Main and Seventh sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
jy6 d3m

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.

[illegible]

General Freight Office Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington R. R.'s, Louisville, July 6, 1869. }

FROM date until further notice, freight for points on the Cincinnati Branch east of Lagrange and west of Covington will be received at the Depot in Louisville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

[illegible] freight [illegible] at the risk of the owner upon arrival at station to which it is billed. These restrictions will be removed at an early date.

Until the Depot at Covington is completed, shipments to and from that point will be confined to live stock and such freight in car loads as is usually loaded and unloaded by owners.

jy6 6t [illegible] W. [illegible], Gen'l Freight Agent.

HARBISON & GATHRIGHT,

Main St., Louisville,

DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness, and Saddlery Hardware.

We call the special attention of the trade to GATHRIGHT'S PATENT MORGAN SIDE TREE AND SADDLE.

Warranted superior in every respect. For sale by ALL FIRST-CLASS Saddlers. [illegible]

DISTRIBUTION

—OF—

Magnificent Farms

—AND—

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS

In Henderson County, Ky.

By the Authority of a Special Enactment of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Seven Fertile and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Valuable Town Lots, to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE,	$150,000
2 Prizes, each	27,500
4 Prizes, each	13,750
280 Prizes, each	120
140 Prizes, each	100
84 Prizes, each	80

Making 511 Prizes in All.

Valued at - $314,000

Tickets, Five Dollars.

THE drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Ky., on the 1st day of September, 1869. Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificate (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Gov. John W. Stevenson, Hons. Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, Pres't Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, Pres't of National Bank; John H. Barret, and others of Henderson, Ky.; Hon. W. P. Fowler, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court Common Pleas, Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, Pres't First National Bank, and others, of Evansville, Ind.; and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

TICKETS

CAN BE PURCHASED OF

[illegible], Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
[illegible], Commercial Bank, [illegible]
[illegible] LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville
[illegible] Commercial Bk, Paducah, Ky.
[illegible] Lexington, Ky.
[illegible] Owensboro, Ky.
[illegible]

ADVERTISERS

Should avail themselves [illegible] ADVERTISING IN

MONDAY'S

DAILY EXPRESS,

The Only Paper Published in the City that Morning.

The Counting-room will be open from 9 to 10 o'clock P. M. Sunday. [illegible]

German Bank

AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Louisville, Ky.,

Southwest Corner Seventh and Main.

DEPOSIT-SAVINGS, EXCHANGE, BANK AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $250,000

DEPOSITS received. United States and other securities, gold, and silver bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Fire insurance taken on houses, furniture, merchandise, &c.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Deppen, C. C. Rufer, William Deppen,
J. C. Goldbach, John Hehl, Joseph Bankel,
George Schuler.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
HENRY DEPPEN, President.
P. VIRGANZ, Secretary. my1 d6v

We the undersigned are now making to order fine Linen and Muslin Shirts. We have the first-class Shirt trade of the city, on account of quality and superior fit of our shirts. We have never lost a customer to our knowledge.

Our Custom department is on the second floor and is replete with the finest and best European and American fabrics. Yours respectfully,

T. W. Sprague & Co.,

Southeast Corner Fourth and Vine,
CINCINNATI.
my11 eo wed6m

J. A. FAY & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY!

VIZ:

Sash and Molding Machines, Tenoning and Mortising Machines, Scroll and Band Sawing Machines, Variety Surfacing Machines.

Woodworth Planers and Matchers

Also, Shafting and Pulleys,

Of all sizes, with Improved Patent Hangers and Patent [illegible] Couplings, all of which are warranted superior to any in use. Parties about to require anything in the above line can obtain descriptive and illustrated circulars upon application, by mail or otherwise.

J. A. FAY & CO.,
my1 Tu,Th&Satm&weowtm Cincinnati, Ohio.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN [illegible] Pittsburg.
JOHN KE[illegible] Louisville.
[illegible] DEALER in PITTSBURG [illegible] and other COAL [illegible] screened, also cooking [illegible] [illegible] No. 88, between [illegible] Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN

[illegible] Louisville, Ky. [illegible] PENCIL [illegible] CUT TO ORDER

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.

STOCKTON, LEARIS, CO., Proprietors.

$2 50 PER DAY.

[illegible]

Peters [illegible] Co.,

Grand, Upright & Square Piano-fortes.

OVER 2,000 [illegible] Jefferson street, [illegible]

ADDRESS

—TO THE—

Nervous and Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES,

—AND—

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

—TO—

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the luster of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only [illegible], but also those they do [illegible]

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE
Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street,
Central Park
(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant, A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.
June 16, 1868.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, January 26, 1868. }

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but, from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of
Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Libel Suit.

The Boston Post has just come out of a libel suit. A libelous paragraph was inadvertently copied into its columns, which was followed by the earliest possible explanation and retraction. The court and jury sent the complainant away with little or nothing. We observe in a similar case just determined before the English Court of Exchequer, where the newspaper charged all sorts of corruption and evil-doing against a gentleman of a different party just chosen to Parliament, but ample retraction having been soon made, the old-fashioned legitimate verdict of forty shillings damages was awarded—a merely formal and nominal finding.

II.

The Color of Leaves.

The green color of leaves, one element of which must be a vegetable blue, some time since led an American experimentalist to the conclusion that leaves turn red at the end of the season through the action of an acid, and that the green color could be restored by the action of an alkali. The conclusion has been verified, the London Athenæum now declares, by experiment. Autumnal leaves placed under a receiver with vapor of ammonia in nearly every instance lost the red color and renewed their green. In some, such as the sassafras, blackberry, and maple, the change was rapid, and could be watched by the eye, while others, particularly certain oaks, turned gradually brown, without showing any appearance of green.

III.

The Upper Sierra of California.

The scenery of the Upper Sierra is of a type of its own, as distinct as that of the Swiss Alps, as that of the parks and mountains of Colorado, as that of the Yosemite itself below; unlike either, but entitled to rank with them all in the first place among the grand Nature of the world. In the two elements of sublimity and grandeur it probably surpasses all the others; while it lacks the beauty and variety that gives them a tenderer hold upon human sympathy. The Rocky Mountains are vast piles of broken stones; the Upper Sierra, great smooth, castellated peaks or rounded domes of solid granite, sometimes unbroken and unscarred almost for thousands of feet, but often made up of vast concentric layers of rock, reaching from a broad base to conical pinnacles, like cathedral spires, and to the eye almost toppling in their dizzy height.

IV.

Halliday the Painter.

Many artists will share our regret on hearing the death of Michael Frederick Halliday, who was known in professional and other circles as the painter of "Measuring for the Wedding Ring" and other pictures of considerable merit. A man of very strong character, he devoted his leisure to painting at a comparatively late period in his life, and with such energy that he acquired more than respectable facility in execution. The picture above named was almost his first production, yet attracted enough attention to secure a publisher for an engraving from it. "The Blind Basket Maker's First Child" was a better example of design than the picture which preceded it. Halliday had for many years held an honorable post in the office of the House of Lords, was son of Captain Halliday, R. N., and an active volunteer. Few men were more warmly regarded or widely known than he.

V.

Very Salty.

The note of Col. Charley Woolley, which brought out the response of Mr. Halstead (published a day or two ago in the COURIER-JOURNAL) closed with the following salty passage: "It is well known that Mr. R. Smith's price varies from a thousand dollars of whisky-money, to a horse-whipping. It is hard to tell, and I am not prepared to say, whether you are worthy of either. You have, as I said before, violated personal confidence with me; you have violated the confidence of the gentlemen of the Cincinnati Club, of which you were a member. You once by physical force, or by accident, I know not which, whipped a man. That gave you some reputation as a fighting man. In this connection, your instructor is not to blame for not making a better man of you than you are. He did the best he could. He taught you all that a man from the pine lands of North Carolina could learn, and for some time after his death you were a very decent person. You could go to a gentleman's house and come back to the Commercial without repeating private conversation. But after a while, as a sinner backsliding from the teachings of his minister, you behaved badly again. You were very anxious to introduce yourself into decent company. I would be very glad to see you at my house, although I have pointed out your weaknesses and your failings. But when you come to my house the next time, I want you to come as a gentleman, behave as a gentleman, and when you go away, act as a gentleman."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Tom Allen has returned to St. Louis, and is talking fight again.

The New Orleans Bulletin has been elected the official journal of that city.

Hon. B. L. Whelan, judge of the Selma Judicial District, died at Greensboro, Alabama, on Monday last.

There are no hogs in the Nashville market, and sheep and cattle are scarce, and in [illegible] demand.

A Clarksville, Tenn., [illegible] claims to have received 12,314 hhds of tobacco last year, and to [illegible] 11,649 hhds.

Col. J. J. Williams, planting near Tallahassee, Florida, has a four hundred acre field of [illegible] entirely stripped of leaves by the caterpillar [illegible]

[illegible] recent heavy rains the Nicol[illegible]

The officers [illegible] center of Monroe street, [illegible] Hotel, in Memphis, has sunk at [illegible] the places.

[illegible] the Memphis Racing Association [illegible]

The Planters' House [illegible] for the fall meeting [illegible] course, south of the city.

[illegible] St. Louis has the [illegible]

The mail agent on the [illegible] Northwestern railroad is only [illegible] old. This is altogether too young [illegible] the age required by law.

[illegible]ville and [illegible]

The Hon. Erastus Wells and lady [illegible] Cole and niece, of St. Louis, have made all their arrangements for a trip over the Union Pacific Rr. to California. They expect to be absent about forty days.

"Rev." W. H. Brown, negro, in a speech at Charleston, S. C., on the 4th inst., "thanked God that the colored people have the whites down in the dust and their feet upon their necks."

Major W. T. Gunter was shot and killed while out on his plantation, in Dale county, Alabama, on last Saturday week, by some unknown person. He was shot in the back and died in about one hour afterward. It was a most dastardly and atrocious murder.

Sam Frances, who was shot by John Stuart, at Decatur, Ala., on Monday, died on Tuesday afternoon. Stuart was examined before a magistrate Wednesday morning and acquitted. Garner, who was shot by Wells at the political meeting, on Saturday, did not die, as was reported, but is in a fair way to recover.

A white man named Shuinaker, living in Pulaski, Tenn., and who, in theory opposes negro equality, but don't practice what he preaches, was Wednesday night mercilessly dragged from the society of a dusky damsel, and, together with his companion, rather freely drubbed by a party of men claiming to be negroes.

On Saturday night a difficulty occurred in Selma, Alabama, between Mr. O'Neal, a watchman at the brickyard, and Mr. Sledge, an overseer on the railroad, which came near resulting in the death of both the parties. Mr. Sledge was shot through the thigh by O'Neal, and O'Neal received two dangerous cuts with a knife—one in the left breast and the other in the back.

On last Friday a horrible murder was committed in Lee county, Ga. Two women, in the employment of Henry Turner, had a falling out, and one Florine mayisted the other and beat her brains out with a lightwood knot. She was arrested and made a full confession. Jealousy led her to commit the crime, there being an improper intimacy between her husband and her victim.

The Knoxville Herald and Press learns that two companies of militia have been ordered to that portion of the State to enforce the laws. Governor Senter has expressed his determination to place two thousand militia in the field in East Tennessee, in case there are attempts to impede the operation of the laws. The militia will be raised in Middle and West Tennessee. A regiment from West Tennessee will probably be stationed in Blount county.

A young son of Mr. Samuel Nickelson, about ten years of age, was severely stabbed by a negro boy, some larger, on Monday afternoon, at Gallatin, Tenn. The negro took offense at the youth from some cause, and coming up to him, insultingly made some remarks about negroes being free, and made a stab at him, inflicting an ugly wound with a knife in the right side. The negro immediately fled, and has not been identified.

The examination of H. M. Turner, the negro postmaster, and the two negro women who have been arrested recently for passing bogus money, is still progressing before United States Commissioner Smith, in Atlanta. The proceedings are kept secret, but it is said that Turner confessed his guilt, but implicates a man in Washington city as being the head of the affair. Efforts have also been made to indict. Lieutenant Murphy to proceed to Washington to arrest this party, but he has refused to go until he sees what disposition will be made of Turner and his associates.

Miss Isidore Pike, the younger daughter of General Albert Pike, was found dead in her bed Wednesday morning, at her father's residence in Memphis. Being affected with nervous headache, at the time of retiring, she took with her a vial of chloroform, and it is supposed while employing it as an anæsthetic, she became unconscious, and the stopper being removed and the bed or pillow saturated with the subtle fluid, her pure and beautiful spirit passed to the eternal hereafter without a pang. She was adorned with all the accomplishments that make woman lovely. Both General Pike and Capt. L. H. Pike are absent—the former in Washington, and the latter in Arkansas.

STATE POLITICS.

The Barren County Democratic Convention meets at Glasgow on the 19th inst.

The Cynthiana Democrat hears that negroes are to supersede a number of white revenue officers in that county.

The Frankfort Commonwealth hopes that the Republicans of Allen county will put a candidate in the field at once against the three Democrats now running.

Capt. W. A. Collier, it is understood, will be the standard-bearer of the Radicals in Pulaski county. It is thought his hope of election is a forlorn one.

Metcalfe has a Radical candidate for the Legislature in the person of Dr. W. J. Whitlock. Socially, says the Glasgow Times, the Doctor is all right, but politically he won't do to tie to.

A. B. Smith, Esq., P. A. Lyon, Esq., and Dr. E. Burr, candidates to represent Logan county in the Lower Legislature, opened the campaign in that section on the 17th inst.

Hon. L. T. Martin and Gen. Lucius Desha will address the people of Cynthiana on county court day, on the subject of the school tax.

Mr. Norris, Radical candidate for the Legislature, has withdrawn from the race in Pendleton county, and the Democracy there once more present an unbroken front.

Judge James H. French is respectfully requested, for the interest of the Democracy, to become a candidate to represent the counties of Montgomery and Clark, in the lower house of the next Legislature.

If Mr. Jacob Rennicker, Sr., will accept the nomination of the Republican party as a candidate for the Legislature in Harrison county, he will accept the thanks and votes of many friends.

The convention for the Legislative district composed of the counties of Floyd and Johnson was to have met in Paintsville on Monday, June 28th. It is thought that Joseph M. Davidson, of Floyd, is the nominee, as the delegates from that county were instructed for him.

Mr. Fox, candidate for the Senate, opens the canvass Wednesday next in Wayne county. His published list of appointments canvass the district thoroughly. As yet he has no opponent, although an under-current has for several days past been at work endeavoring to produce one, but its success has not yet been made manifest.

The Shelbyville Sentinel is authorized by Mr. T. W. McGill to announce his withdrawal from the Legislative canvass. Mr. McGill has made an active, energetic race, but, in withdrawing at this time for the purpose, as he thinks, of adding to the unity of the party, he has the consciousness of having discharged a known duty, which should amply atone for the sacrifice he has made.

Allen Mathews is announced as a candidate for Representative in the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. Everybody in Barren county, says the Glasgow Times, knows Allen Mathews, a gentleman of intelligence and integrity—an old-fashioned, thorough-bred Democrat—and it is useless for us to say anything in his behalf. He submits to the convention of the 19th instant in true democratic style.

The Republicans of Laurel and Rockcastle are urged by the Frankfort Commonwealth to heal their differences and unite in the support of some strong and popular candidate for the Legislature. And, says that ill-pleased paper, what we say to the Republicans of Laurel and Rockcastle, we say to the Republicans of Whitley, and of Knox and Josh Bell. There is no solid ground for any sort of difference. Harmony and concentrated effort will alone result in perfect and permanent success.

From all portions of the Senatorial district the Stanford Dispatch hears glad tidings from Col. Breckinridge, the Democratic candidate for the Senate. Everywhere he meets his opponent in discussion, he makes him feel the weight he is carrying as a disorganizer and bolter. The people, too, begin to see the course of Mr. Talbot in its true light. Many, who at the beginning were inclined to be led astray by his cunningly devised tale, are returning to their old faith, and are acting with new-born zeal.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Madison, at Richmond on the 5th inst., the following, among other sensible resolutions, was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Madison county, recognizing the Hon. Harrison Cockrill as the regular and legitimate nominee of the party in this district for Senator in the next Kentucky Legislature, hereby pledge themselves to support him in opposition to all so-disant candidates who have or may represent themselves as the candidates of the party; and, furthermore, that they will earnestly endeavor to secure his election, and recommend the Democracy in other portions of the district to do likewise.

Hon. James E. Cantrill was unanimously nominated for re-election to the Legislature by the Democratic Convention held in Georgetown on the 3d inst. The Frankfort Yeoman in this connection very truthfully says: "When it is considered how many men of sterling worth the Democracy has from whom to choose a representative, the compliment of a renomination is one of which Capt. Cantrill may well be proud, as we doubt not he will prove himself equally grateful and deserving. It is made more conspicuous in his case, as to the eleven counties composing this Congressional District, he is the only member renominated by a convention, and the only one, except Capt. Coger, of Jessamine, whose name is before the people for re-election."

Says the Paducah Kentuckian: "Major Tom Moss announces himself in the Kentuckian of to-day as a candidate for the suffrage of the voters of McCracken county. Having been solicited to run for the Legislature, he has consented, and will make the race. Major Moss is well known in the city and county, and, if elected, will make a worthy representative. We understand that he is an unconditional enemy to 'State aid,' denies its constitutionality and is satisfied that it is exceedingly impolitic. The race between Major Moss and Col. John Ogilvie will doubtless be a close one. Both are popular men, and they stand on the same platform in regard to State policy, agreeing in opposition to State aid and favoring the school tax. The issue will depend mainly on their personal popularity."

We announce this week, says the Mount Sterling Sentinel, our friend R. Miller Yeates, Esq., as a candidate to represent Clark and Montgomery in the next Legislature. Mr. Yeates is a native of this county, and is well known to our people. He comes square out in favor of State aid to internal improvements, and on all the other questions of the day he is perfectly sound. Mr. Yeates is an old-fashioned Democrat, and has all the necessary qualifications to make us an attentive and reliable representative. We suppose a convention will be called at an early day, and we hope the Democrats of the two counties will give the claims of Mr. Yeates the consideration which they deserve.

Peter G. Flood, says the Mt. Sterling Sentinel, a citizen of Montgomery, comes out as a candidate for the Legislature. He publishes his platform and defines his sentiments. He favors State aid to railroads and the school tax. The main part of his address is devoted to an assault upon the last Legislature for its extravagance and wasteful expenditure of the public money. Mr. Flood does not say he is a Radical, yet everybody knows he is. His address is skillfully framed to catch the Conservatives and indifferent party men. The hand that so endeavors to sprinkle salt on the tail of the Democratic bird, shows too plain. Let nobody be deceived. Let all Democrats rally and vote for their nominees.

Fielder C. Barnes, Esq., has at last been removed from his position as Collector of Internal Revenue for the 9th (Mt. Sterling) district. He has been a faithful, energetic officer, and was very popular with all classes who had dealings with him officially. Newton Cooper, of Maysville, succeeds him. Mr. Barnes was an appointee of Johnson, and made a desperate effort to retain the position, but failed, although backed by some of the most prominent Radicals in his district. Mr. Barnes is rather a conservative man in his feelings. Such have a poor chance for promotion in the Radical ranks. Col. Kelly, who belongs to the same class, is barely able to hold his own, and will yet go overboard, it is thought.

The Shelby Sentinel says: The Democratic Convention held at the court-house on Monday, adjourned without nominating a candidate for the Legislature. We regret this ill-advised course, and fear that the Democracy of Shelby will have serious cause to deplore it. If the anti-convention, anti-nomination policy is adopted by our friends and obtains the sanction of the party generally in Kentucky, Democracy will have paved the way for its own dissolution. Paradoxical as it seems, the strength of Democracy in Kentucky seems to be its greatest weakness. We are confident that the policy of open races between Democratic candidates is the policy of disorganization, and will work the ruin of the party if persisted in. Having expressed the disapproval of the course adopted by our county convention, we ask the people to remember the prediction we have made in regard to it, and at the close of the canvass note the result, act upon the experience obtained, and hereafter abide by [illegible]

[illegible] Herald: "The [illegible] Lawrence, to [illegible] the nominating [illegible] On Saturday last the convention [illegible] and Col. Geo. [illegible] Louis. [illegible] understand these Diamond [illegible] was nominated. We [illegible] but naturally [illegible] has been spirited. [illegible] is still in the [illegible] of the convention. [illegible] and, however [illegible] wild course to play into the [illegible] by his [illegible] that the people of Lawrence will [illegible] that he [illegible] thrust himself [illegible] they are competent to attend to [illegible] business. Drew Burchett has mounted [illegible] trump as the Radical candidate, and [illegible] self squarely in opposition to the fifteenth [illegible] ment, negro suffrage, negro testimony, [illegible] gerism in all its forms and phases. [illegible] comes out on the white man's platform [illegible] Worthington, every man's hand is against [illegible] and unless the niggers rally around him, [illegible] be left almost alone."

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, [illegible]

Not a single offender appeared [illegible] Major Hart yesterday.

Newcomb's Minstrels had a fine audience on Thursday night.

Councilman Joseph St. John will commence to take the census of the scholastic population soon.

The equalization committee held a meeting last evening, and will [illegible] report to the Common Council soon.

The farmers of Harrison county have finished harvesting their wheat, and speak in high terms of the yield. The corn is backward but promises well.

Rev. J. Walker Jackson, of the Philadelphia Conference, will preach at the Centenary Chapel on Sunday morning, and will address the children of the Sunday-school in the afternoon.

The case of Thomas P. Moore, charged with the murder of Sinex, will come up for trial in the Criminal Court this morning, but will most likely be continued.

The case of State vs. Allen W. Monroe for perjury was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday, and the defendant was acquitted by the jury without leaving the box, there not being the slightest scintilla of evidence against Mr. Monroe.

Hon. J. M. Wilson returned yesterday from his railroad tour to Mt. Carmel. He reports everything looking well for the New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railway. Some parties are trying to divert the attention of the people to some other railroad enterprise of minor importance, but they won't listen to anything but the Air Line.

We regret to learn that two of the able Faculty of Bethel College—James H. Gray, A. M., Professor of Pure and Mixed Mathematics, and Thomas E. Hart, Ph. D., Professor of Natural Science—have resigned their chairs in the College, with a view to locating at other points. In their particular branches they have few superiors, and it will be difficult to supply their places. Aside from their profession, they stand high in public estimation as cultivated, refined, and genial gentlemen, and are worthy of the confidence and esteem of any community in which they may locate. Our kindest wishes for their health and prosperity go with them.—[Russellville (Ky.) Herald.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.		
1:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memph. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 17 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:20 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:00 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	No. 13 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	9:20 A. M.
JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.		
6:00 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible]
9:30 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:30 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:[illegible] P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	6:30 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	12:30 P. M.
LOUISVILLE AND [illegible] RAILROAD.		
4:25 A. M.	No. 5. Mail	11:30 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	No. 7 Express	[illegible]
LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.		
5:25 A. M.	No. 1, Passenger	[illegible]
2:22 P. M.	No. 3, Passenger	6:40 P. M.
5:10 P. M.	No. 5, Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:15 A. M.
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.		
7:30 A. M.	No. 4, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 P. M.

The travel over the new road to Cincinnati is great and continually increasing. Trains arrive and depart on time, with the most reliable regularity.

The travel over our various roads is unusually great for the season, and the freight business is immense, particularly so over the Louisville and Nashville road and its branches.

Mr. Steffe, General Ticket Agent for the short-line Louisville and Cincinnati railroad, has been in Cincinnati for the past two days. He will return to Louisville to-day or to-morrow.

The bridge on the Cincinnati short-line over Bankliek creek has been substantially repaired since the late break-down, and trains now pass over it in safety and without detention.

The Western Division (Chicago to Elkhart) of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad has been placed under the superintendency of C. Harris, with offices at Chicago.

The route of the branch railroad from Glasgow Junction to Glasgow is being surveyed, and the friends of the road are sanguine that it will be completed by Christmas.

The Charlotte and South Carolina and Columbia and Augusta Railroad Companies were consolidated, July the 6th, under the title of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company.

Railroad picnics and excursions have suspended in this vicinity for the present. They have been "postponed on account of the weather," which is very warm. The sun can strike a man now at a distance of two miles, and do it five or six times a day.

The Glasgow Times says: "Green county voted $200,000 tax for the Cumberland and Ohio railroad last Saturday by a handsome majority. Every county to which the proposition has been submitted has responded favorably. Will Barren be the first to 'kick?'"

A survey and estimate is being made of the Tennessee end of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad. They have State aid to the amount of $10,000 per mile and $100,000 to cross the Cumberland river. General A. P. Stewart writes to the Hartsville Vidette and says that the road will and must be built.

It is reported upon good authority that the Brunswick and Albany railroad has been placed under contract from Brunswick to the Chattahoochie river, that the contract has been signed, sealed, and delivered, and that the road is to be constructed as rapidly as possible. The people of southwestern Georgia and southeastern Alabama will hail this announcement with much pleasure and gratification. It is an important line of railway to them, and will vastly increase their facilities for placing their produce in market, and will greatly reduce their freight bills.

The work on the St. Joseph and Denver railroad is progressing rapidly. Boat-loads of ties are coming down every day and being forwarded out on the road; and track-laying will soon commence. The grading of the first five miles of the St. Joseph and St. Louis railroad will be completed and track-laying will commence next week. The second section, to Platte river, will be graded in a couple of weeks. The iron for the road is now arriving at Hannibal. The chairs and spikes are on the ground. Two engines for the road will be there by the 20th.

The New Orleans train was about one hour and a half behind time yesterday morning. The delay was caused by the train stopping that length of time at Humboldt, at which place important Southern connections are made. The connecting lines were not punctual in their arrival at that point, hence the detention. The regular trains over the Jeffersonville and the short line Cincinnati roads did not leave yesterday morning until after the arrival of the New Orleans train. Their departure was about two hours later than usual. There were a great many passengers on the delayed train for both of the above-mentioned routes.

An election was held in Perry county Illinois, on the 3d instant, for the purpose of determining by the vote of the county whether the County Court should subscribe stock to the following roads: Belleville and Southern Illinois, $150,000; Tamaroa and Chester, $150,000, and St. Louis and Cairo, $50,000. The following is an analysis of the vote had on that occasion: Belleville and Southern Illinois railroad, 1,804; majority, 371. Tamaroa and Chester road, 1,038; minority, 248. St. Louis and Cairo road, 1,008; minority, 215. The registered vote of the county is 2,403. The law requires that a majority of the votes registered shall be cast in favor of the proposition, [illegible] for the roads or they were lost. The Belleville and Southern Illinois received 1,804, or a majority of 371 more than necessary. The Tamaroa and Chester 223 too few; the St. Louis and Cairo the same. The County Courts of Williamson, Johnson and Massac will order elections at an early day to take stock in the Belleville and Southern Illinois railroad in the following sums: Williamson $150,000; Johnson $100,000, and Massac $[illegible],000. There is not the slightest doubt but that the vote in favor of subscription will be carried by a large majority, which will at once secure the building of the above-mentioned road to Paducah, Ky. We learn officially that a party of surveyors will be sent out to survey the road during the latter part of next month.

The following correspondence explains itself:

"CINCINNATI, July 8, 1869.

Messrs. Smith, Latrobe & Co., Engineers and Bridge Contractors:

"GENTLEMEN—In view of the work which you have done, or propose doing, for us, please state whether the bridge upon the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad, which recently fell under a passing train, was built by you, and, if so, upon which of your plans it was constructed.

"THOS. D. LOVETT,
"Chief Engineer Ohio and Mississippi R. R."
"JOHN WADDLE,
"Engineer Cincinnati and Baltimore R. R."

"CINCINNATI, July 8, 1869.

"*Thomas D. Lovett, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and John Waddle, Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati and Baltimore railroad:*

"GENTLEMEN: In answer to yours of this date, I will state that the bridge in question was not built by us, and was not upon the plan known as 'Fink's Suspension Truss,' which is the only one of Mr. Fink's patents we use. Respectfully,

"FREDERICK H. SMITH,
"Of Smith, Latrobe & Co."

We understand that, while the fallen bridge was not a "Fink bridge," it was built by the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company, of which Mr. Albert Fink is President. The difference between a Fink bridge and a bridge built by Fink is what the public have to look at. One is a bridge built with, and the other a bridge built without, the Fink patent.

The Missouri Pacific railroad is to undergo a change of gauge to conform to the track of other Missouri and Kansas roads. The prospective completion of roads now in progress which will serve as feeders to the main line will, however, prove a very valuable source of revenue to the road hereafter. There are several projected, but only three are in actual progress. One of these new roads is the Lexington and Sedalia road, which was surveyed before the war, and runs through one of the oldest settled and richest portions of the state. Its length is fifty-five miles, and the work is being pushed with all possible vigor, under the direction of D. R. Garrison, Vice President and managing director of the Missouri Pacific Company. The counties of Pettis, Saline and Lafayette have donated [illegible] under whose control the new road will be [illegible] guarantee the interest on one million dollars of its construction bonds. Another new road now in progress is the extension of the main line of the Pacific from Leavenworth to Atchison, there to form a connection with the Central branch of the Union Pacific, now completed (100 miles toward Fort Kearny). This road is destined at no distant day to be completed to Kearny, where it joins the Union Pacific, thereby effecting a saving in distance of nearly one hundred miles between St. Louis and the Pacific coast. The third road is the Pleasant Hill, Lawrence and Topeka Railroad [illegible] which runs through the highly cultivated portions of Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas. Local subscriptions and city and county bonds have been secured to assist in building this road to the amount of $[illegible], and the Missouri Pacific, having leased the road from the date of its completion, have agreed to guarantee [illegible] bonds. This road will give twenty-seven miles [illegible] in the line to Denver City, and when the Kansas Pacific Railway is completed to Denver, as it will be soon, the Pleasant Hill, Lawrence and Topeka road must be benefited by the through trade very largely.

"A railway without cuttings, embankments, tunnels, viaducts, or bridges, no matter how hilly the country to be traversed." Such is the definition given by Herapath's Journal of an invention now in use in Leicestershire, and a working model of which may be seen in Gresham street, E. C. The wire tramway provides a simple and cheap substitute for a line of rails, and is [illegible] where, from the scarcity or [illegible] of the traffic or the engineering [illegible] the ground to be got over, it is either [illegible] impossible to go through the expense [illegible] a local railway. For the [illegible] obstacles in place of [illegible] them, and will pass [illegible] tract of [illegible] The expert [illegible] complete [illegible] a railway [illegible] consists of an endless wire [illegible] of pulleys [illegible] are ordinarily about [illegible] feet apart, but the interval [illegible] may be greatly extended [illegible] case where the span [illegible] hundred feet. One of the [illegible] round a Fowler's [illegible] drum [illegible] by a portable steam engine, and this drives the rope at a speed of six miles an hour. Boxes hung on the rope at the loading end [illegible] quarries by a pendant which is ingeniously arranged to preserve a perfect equilibrium, and at the same time to pass without hindrance over the supports. Each of these boxes carries one hundred weight of stone, and the delivery is at the rate of two hundred boxes, or ten tons per hour for the three-mile distance.

Already wire tramways on the Leicestershire model are in course of erection in France, Italy and Spain. Negotiations are on foot, too, between the Turkish government and the engineers here, and it is not improbable that this generation may see goods carried by wire as commonly as messages. The tramway is, indeed, not unlike an exceedingly stout electric telegraph, and there is something almost droll in the sight of a regiment of well-laden trucks or boxes passing gravely along it at stated intervals, [illegible] a regular pace, much as if they [illegible] aerial drill. The most important [illegible] Hodgson's invention is his method [illegible] points of support, which consists in [illegible] the frame of the track or box so as to [illegible] center of gravity come under the rope [illegible] bly is this managed that some of [illegible] places have been discussed [illegible] possibility of constructing a [illegible] between Dover and Calais [illegible] posed from a line of pillars [illegible] and along which passengers [illegible] The cost would be comparatively [illegible] ordinary trains could, it is [illegible] across the channel without [illegible] it should be shown that [illegible] necessarily be carried, a pair of stationary supporting ropes, with an endless running rope for the motive power, are employed, and that by these means as many as a thousand tons per day can be easily conveyed. The cost of erecting these tramways in England, and of supplying motive power and rolling stock, is from £[illegible] per mile for carrying [illegible] half a [illegible] one of the double-rope lines, to carry one thousand tons a day, in boxes or trucks holding six hundredweight each. For all districts where there is traffic, but where it would not pay to construct a railway, the wire tramway is particularly applicable, and, as will be readily understood, wherever there is standing-room for posts, there a line can be erected. A recent application from traders in copper for putting one up for them, which should run through an African forest, and over an African jungle down to the coast, illustrates the varied circumstances under which the new system of transport may be applied.

THE SCHOOL TAX.

Practical Reflections for the Consideration of the People of Kentucky.

III.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The magic effect of the policy, in promoting the general interests and prosperity of every State of the United States which has adopted and fostered it, is too evident to need the restatement of the facts and arguments here.

No one well enough versed in history to compare the past with the present will deny that the enlightened nations of the earth have achieved grander results, and made greater progress in the science of government, in the application of inventions in mechanical arts, and in everything which ameliorates and improves the condition of mankind, and enhances and extends the interests of civilization, within the past fifty years, than in the previous fifty-eight centuries.

Does the world owe nothing of all these grand results to her humbler children—her sons of toil? Have the artisans of the workshop now no honors in the field of invention to entitle them to consideration? What rulers of empires—what men of philosophy or science—what statesmen or warriors, of like number, have wrought so wondrous a miracle of light, and knowledge, and transforming power, as did Coster, Guttemburg, and Schoeffer, in the succession of experiments and discoveries by which the art of printing, full-blown and almost perfected, leaped, Minerva-like, into life, to war upon error and wrong which held dominion throughout the world; and, at the same time, to espouse the cause of truth, liberty, and humanity, and to inspire mankind with new life and hope? Not all the potentates and wise men of the fourteenth century did a tithe part for the human race and for civilization as did these *studying* and *thinking* artisans in their obscure work-shops.

But we must come down to our own century. Within the memories of many now living there were no steamboats, no railroads, no telegraphs, no sewing machines, no cotton gins, none of those wonderful modern inventions for saving and lightening labor, easily and cheaply transporting merchandise, facilitating travel and inter-association, frequently and rapidly exchanging correspondence, and otherwise accommodating and extending our civilization. What of the Fultons, the Arkwrights, the Whitneys, the Morses, and others, the authors of these inventions, which have awakened a new life and inspired with new courage the generations of the present century? Do we not find blended in their minds and life-characters that true education of mental discipline, and of purposed and practiced thought, and that mechanical skill and industry which follows the suggestions of mind with the experiments of hand, in logical order, to the solution of every question? Who can estimate the importance of the results on the commercial, mechanical, social, and intellectual interests of a people of a single great practical invention? Can the transforming power of the electric telegraph, or railway transportation, or steam navigation be measured by the widest reach of the imagination? What progress would civilization have made without the impetus and support of these? Let us take even the sewing machine, the reaper and mower, the buggy plow, the cotton-gin, or any of the numerous inventions of practical utility and general introduction, and each has wrought its wondrous work in lightening and relieving the slavish drudgery of the poor and laboring classes, in increasing the productive capacity of populations, in drawing capital to the aid of industry, in inducing the erection of factories and machine-shops and the employment of laborers, in promoting skilled and artisan labor, in adding largely to the resources of trade and commerce, and in otherwise enriching and building up the interests of States.

But from what populations do these inventions come most numerous and valuable? From Kentucky and other States that have neglected the education of their people? No! These are the tribute-payers to such—to our shame be it said.

The intellectual activity, and the consequent development of educated talent, and of skilled art and mechanism, produced by popular education, are not only necessary to the production of such inventions, but an educated population is necessary to the practical success and availability of the same after they are produced. It is true that now and then inventions have been produced in Kentucky, but few, if any, of importance have been brought into practical and profitable use with us. In illustration of this fact, the invention of Barlow's Planetarium, and its successful construction in an interior town of Kentucky, was the result of years of patient study and experiment. The instrument, admired by men of science as a marvel of ingenuity and accuracy, is a perfect miniature of the solar system, [illegible] the planets and bodies of the same, and their exact positions, motions, and relations, from the beginning to the end of time. By turning an index arm over the circular dial plate, we may behold every eclipse or other phenomena of these bodies for six thousand years past or present. This instrument was before the people of Kentucky for years, and yet the sales did not reward the owner for keeping up his shop. Finally, its merits were brought before the Legislature preceding the World's Fair at Paris, by the aid of friends, and one thousand dollars was appropriated from the State Treasury to defray Barlow's expenses to Paris to place it on exhibition to the credit of Kentucky. It was one of the great attractions of that grand convocation of industrial and inventive art; and emperors, kings, nobles, and masters in science and art, from every nation represented, examined and re-examined its almost supernatural motions and illustrations—the Emperor Napoleon revisiting and re-examining it with admiration. Before leaving Paris, Mr. Barlow made liberal terms with a large manufacturing house in that city for the construction and sale of instruments, he to receive royalty on each. In a few months large sales had been negotiated, the Prussian Government having ordered six hundred for the principal schools of that kingdom.

I dwell upon this instance to show that the policy of legislative neglect has left undeveloped our capacity to improve and utilize the rare and incidental inventions of our citizens at home, in consequence of the destitution of skilled and artisan labor, the scarcity of manufactories, the apathy of capital, and the want of enterprise and appreciativeness of our population. Thus the profits of manufacture, the employment of intelligent laborers, and the converting of raw materials into valuable fabrics, are lost to our trade and commerce, while the individual citizen and the State are both sacrificed. Here is a valuable and remarkable invention, the proper appreciation and use of which should have added a hundred thousand to the material wealth of the body-politic annually, which is as useless to us as a steam engine would be to a Hottentot. The one instance will suffice to illustrate, while the reasoning from the same will explain, the apathy and stagnation that hang over our Kentucky population and paralyze our every interest. If the electric telegraph, the steam engine, the cotton gin, the reaper and mower, or any other great labor-saving machine, had been invented in Kentucky, can we suppose that such invention could have ever profited the patentee, or State? Not until the owner had left his native soil and sought its introduction to public favor under better auspices and with more favorable surroundings than he could find in our Commonwealth! Why this paralysis over Kentucky interests? Chiefly and primarily because our State has no well-endowed and fully-developed system of popular education! But what has popular education to do with our material prosperity? Everything! 1st. It stimulates and promotes intellectual activity among the masses. 2d. With the culture of mind comes the appreciation of and aspiration for an improvement of condition and circumstances in life. 3d. As bodily activity is stimulated by mental development and activity, it destroys idleness and promotes industry. 4th. It aids and develops inventive talent. 5th. It makes labor intelligent and skillful, and thus doubles and trebles its value. 6th. It attracts emigrants with the offer of free instruction to their children, from whose ranks the best mechanics, artisans, and agriculturists are produced. 7th. It prevents our best native classes—the industrious, enterprising, and aspiring poor—from leaving our State to avoid rearing their children in ignorance. In fewer words, it enriches, enlightens, elevates and qualifies the manhood of a people, and promotes industry and prosperity in every department. If any have difficulty in tracing the relations of cause and effect between popular education and the advancement of civilization in its highest interests, let him consult the examples of history, and draw the same conclusion from the simpler process of comparison. He will conclude, as all must do, that [illegible] condition of barbarism [illegible] tion of civilization. [illegible] land, where there is [illegible] the degrees in absolute barbarism [illegible] advanced in civilization [illegible] lation are [illegible] culture of mind and [illegible] ulation have [illegible]

Z. F. SMITH,
Sup't Public Instruction.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July [illegible]

Noyes' circus had a big crowd under the canvas on Thursday night.

One family in Port Fulton has three of its members down sick with the scarlet fever.

Bowel complaints are prevailing [illegible]

Our [illegible] dull at present [illegible]

A young [illegible] before Judge [illegible] in a heavy fine. [illegible] got drunk.

[illegible] of news relative to the burial of a deserted child on last Sunday was crowded out, in which Mr. Thos. Daily and Mrs. Geo. Green, of this city, were mentioned for the benevolent part they took in the transaction.

Our Washington special yesterday announced that Captain James E. White had been appointed mail agent between Louisville and Cincinnati on the mail-line steamer. Capt. White is also in receipt of a private telegram giving the same information.

The Louisville Opera House troupe will give their farewell entertainment in the Masonic Hall on Monday evening, when Miss Jennie [illegible] will take a benefit. "[illegible]" and the "Merry Cobbler" are billed for the occasion.

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1869.

THE NEWS.

G. O. Clemens has been appointed Surveyor General of Utah.

Eighty-four counties in Virginia give Walker 35,000 majority.

The Internal Revenue receipts at Washington yesterday were $600,000.

Colonel Knapp, of the St. Louis Republican, has been a sojourner in Chicago for the past two days.

The House Carpenters' Association of Washington, D. C., has excluded negroes from membership.

Vice President Colfax and wife arrived in Chicago yesterday morning, and left for their home, at South Bend, that evening.

The two companies of artillery, which were ordered to Richmond during the late election, returned to Fortress Monroe yesterday evening.

Eliza Haycraft, a famous courtesan of St. Louis, and noted for many acts of benevolence, died yesterday of apoplexy. She leaves an estate valued at over $200,000.

The Chickasaw Jockey Club, the new association recently formed at Memphis, is making extensive preparations for a fall meeting. The premiums amount to near $7,000.

The complimentary ball given last evening to the society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, at Long Branch, was a grand success. To-day the society will depart for their homes.

The New Hampshire Legislature met at 5:30, and adjourned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. One hundred and sixty-one acts and resolutions have been passed during the session.

The Charlotte and South Carolina and Columbia and Augusta Railroad Companies were on Thursday consolidated under the title of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company.

At the Amherst College commencement Thursday, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Edwin E. Bliss, of Constantinople, Turkey, and Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company announces another reduction in freights. First-class is now carried from Omaha to Promontory for $6 per 100 pounds; second-class, $4 60; third-class, $3 30.

It is stated that Col. Ryan and the 250 Cuban recruits encamped on Gardiner's Island, Long Island Sound, are supplied with provisions, &c., from New York city. They expect to leave for Cuba soon.

Washington, hereafter, is to have colored men on the police force. At the meeting of Police Commissioners of that city, held Thursday, three colored men, recommended to the Mayor, were appointed policemen.

The Dominion Rifle Association match takes place at Toronto on the 6th of September. Over $4,000 in prizes are offered. Fifteen hundred competitors are expected. The Governor-General will open the shooting.

The lager beer dealers of Boston have formed a permanent organization for vigorous political action to repeal the liquor law. The Germans throughout the State have been invited to form local societies for the same purpose.

The directors of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, yesterday, accepted an agreement to consolidate with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, subject to the approval of the stockholders. The vote is to be taken on the 19th of August.

Col. John Warren, the Fenian prisoner recently released from an English jail, had an interview with President Grant Thursday, and received a letter from him to Secretary Fish, directing an investigation into all cases of imprisonment specified by Warren.

The Morocco Manufacturers' National Exchange met at Cape May, N. J., Thursday, and organized. About forty associations were represented. Among the questions discussed were those of the wages of the workmen, the apprentice system, and the transportation of goat skins.

Thomas Mulhall, twice convicted of aiding and abetting the murder of David P. Skinner, was yesterday, at Cleveland, Ohio, sentenced to be hung on the 26th of August. John Kilroy, convicted of being accessory to the plot to rob Mr. Skinner, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment by the same court.

The monument erected to the memory of Fitz Greene Halleck, at Guilford, was dedicated Thursday with appropriate ceremonies. About three thousand persons were in attendance. The principal features of the exercises were the reading of Wendell Holmes' poem, written for the occasion, and an oration. A Masonic delegation was present.

In the regatta at Toledo, Ohio, yesterday, the race between six-oared sculls for the championship was won by the Undine of Toledo. Distance, three miles. Time, 21 minutes 29 seconds. The concluding race was by pleasure barges; distance 1½ miles, and was won in fine style by the Excelsiors of Detroit. Time, 11 minutes 25 seconds.

The Congressional excursion party visiting the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad arrived at Bent's Fort Thursday by special stage from Sheridan. All well. They express themselves highly pleased with the trip and the country through which they have passed. General Schofield furnished them with an escort. No hostile Indians had been seen.

The Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Memorial Association have passed resolutions to designate with plain but permanent granite memorials the position of the different divisions, brigades, &c., of each army, during the battle. The secretary of the association was directed to invite Generals who commanded the armies, corps, divisions, and brigades, to furnish the information required, in order truly to designate the positions and events to be perpetuated, and to make arrangements for their reunion on the first week of August, to confer together and determine on the points to be commemorated.

The President's eldest son, Fred., one of the cadets at West Point, saved the life of his cousin, Thursday. It appears that the son of the President and the son of Gen. Dent were visiting their uncle, Dr. Sharpe, out at Laurel, and the two younger boys were in bathing. Dr. Sharpe's son, aged eleven years, got beyond his depth, and was drowning, when young Fred., without undressing, jumped in and grasped the boy's hair as he was going down the third time, and with some difficulty succeeded in getting him out before other assistance arrived. The lad was resuscitated, and young Grant was the hero of the day at Laurel.

The heaviest storm of many years passed over Utica, N. Y., at noon Thursday. [illegible] creek reached a higher point than for many years. Travel on the Utica, Chenango Valley and Susquehanna Valley Railroad was suspended, the bridge at Cheekville being gone. The dam at Chadwick was destroyed. The bridge between Utica and New Hartford was washed away, stopping travel on the Utica and Clinton Railroad, and damaging the premises of the Utica mills at New Hartford to the extent of $[illegible]. Two dwellings and three barns are gone. Six feet of water stood on the first floor of the factory, doing great damage to the machinery.

Several prominent Virginians, who have arrived at Washington, and who speak with proper authority, assert that the Daniel dispatch to General Grant, regarding Tuesday's election, was not intended as a piece of sarcasm. They claim, with unparalleled effrontery, that their policy is fully in accord with that of the Administration. Per contra, the bona fide Radicals of the State assert that the Administration was deceived into a partial support of the Walker movement, and that the so-called Conservatives are now laughing in their sleeves at the success which would never have crowned their efforts if the President had not listened to the appeals of his political enemies.

The nuptials of Miss Mary Stillman, daughter of Nelson Stillman, of Galena, with Col. George G. Pride, of New York, were celebrated in the former city Thursday afternoon. Miss Childs and Miss Graves, of Boston, Miss Powers, of Chicago, Miss Lankton, of New York, and Miss Stevenson, of Galena, officiated as bridesmaids, while Messrs. Slover and Platt, of New York, Col. F. H. Graves, of Boston, and Col. Miller, of Illinois, performed like services for Col. Pride. There was a very large attendance from all parts of the country. The wedding presents were very numerous, elegant and costly. Congratulatory letters were received from Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sheridan. The wedding party were in Chicago yesterday, and left in the afternoon, via the Michigan Central railroad, for New York.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending July 8, 1869:

John Lamb to Anthony Martin, 25 by 150 feet, Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth ... $4,600 00

Hannah Smith to A. H. Cunningham, [illegible] by [illegible] feet, Broadway ... 5,400 00

James Boyle to A. V. Dupont, [illegible] feet, corner Main and Seventh ... 22,000 00

Robert Crutchfield to Jas. B. Cocke, [illegible] feet, Twenty-first street ... 800 00

[illegible]

Marriage Licenses

Issued for the week ending July 9, 1869:

George F. Adams to Virgie B. Thompson.

[illegible]

Chas. L. Curtis to Emma W. Bryan.

Wm. B. Ahern to Hannah Shay.

J. M. Burdit to Mary E. Phillips.

John Woker to Elizabeth Ross.

Peter Edwards to Caroline Stoll.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

Local.

For additional local matter, see first page.

The Last of It.

The world comes to an end to-day, if the Millerites are right.

Postmaster Appointed.

W. R. Cundiff has been appointed postmaster at Belmont Furnace, Lebanon Branch Railroad, vice Morrow, resigned.

Cutting Affray.

Geo. Lonie, colored, was arrested and lodged in jail last night by officers Browning and Maguire, for cutting Harry Young, col.

Communications.

Owing to a press of current news matter this morning, a number of interesting communications are unavoidably laid over until another day.

Public Speaking.

Mr. James Harris, candidate for the Legislature, will speak this evening at 8 o'clock at Garnett's grocery, corner of Campbell and Walnut streets.

Thieving.

Lucy Hughes, col., was arrested yesterday and lodged at First-street station by Lieut. Franey and Detective Tiller, on charge of stealing a breast-pin and pocket-book from Mrs. Orth.

Base Ball at Lancaster.

A game of base ball was played at Lancaster on the 7th, between the Resolutes, of Danville, and the Lancaster Base Ball Club. The latter were victorious. The score stood—Resolutes, 11; Lancaster, 31. Time—1 hour and 45 minutes.

Installation of Officers.

At the last regular meeting of Ancon Encampment No. 11, I. O. O. F., the following officers were installed to serve the ensuing term: W. A. Sawyer, C. P.; J. P. Nash, H. P.; R. H. Neal, S. W.; W. R. Kennedy, Scribe; W. C. Williams, Treasurer; Geo. Cooper, J. W.

The New York Evening Mail

comes to us in a new suit of type of an exceedingly "swell" cut, and is as clever, pithy, and full of [illegible] as ever. The Mail is to the press what cafe noir is to a dinner of pompano—an after-dinner Havana—a [illegible] hand grasping the situation, in a nonpareil, brevier form.

Judge Leslie of Chicago.

Judge Leslie, who was convicted of robbery in Anderson county, is likely to serve out his three years' sentence. He took his case to the Court of Appeals, but the Judges being divided in opinion, the judgment of the lower court remains unchanged, and nobody but the Governor can now restore the Judge's liberty.

The Ruling Passion.

It is alleged that during the recent serious illness of Jailer Thomas, a number of parties applied to Judge Hoke, of the County Court, seeking the office of jailer in case of the demise of Mr. Thomas. Some of them, it is said, went so far as to print cards announcing themselves candidates. Mr. Thomas is recovering.

Waverly Club.

On Thursday night, July 15, at Weisiger Hall, the Louisville Waverly Club, assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth Hutton, a talented lady of this city, will give the thrilling play, in four acts, entitled "Venice Preserved, or, The Conspiracy." This club is composed of several gentlemen of acknowledged dramatic ability. Their purpose in playing is to secure a fund for a library.

Women Arrested.

Mollie Ferrest and Mary Lee fought and used obscene language on Floyd street yesterday. They were arrested by officer White and taken to First-street station, escorted by about a hundred dirty little boys and girls, who, hearing the noise and seeing the women, had followed on. The promiscuous little crew drew up in front of the station-house on the arrival of the prisoners, and were formally dismissed by Mr. Snyder.

Horticultural Exhibition at Masonic Temple.

The exhibitions of the Kentucky Horticultural Society this morning and every Saturday morning up to October next will be held as usual in the small hall in Masonic Temple, entrance on Fourth street. Mr. Davidson, the Superintendent, will receive contributions and arrange them on the tables. The sale is at 11 o'clock, punctually. The alterations do not interrupt these exhibitions.

The War on the Cyprians.

Only one petition under the recent law for the breaking up of houses of ill-repute in respectable neighborhoods has yet reached the Police Commissioners. It is signed by some sixty or seventy citizens, and asks for the purging of Marshall street, between Preston and Jackson. No doubt the respectable citizens on Lafayette street, between Floyd and Preston, will send in the next petition.

Distillers Pardoned.

General Eli H. Murray, United States Marshal for Kentucky, has received free and unconditional pardons for James P. [illegible] and Jackson Bolin, of Russellville, Ky., who were, on the 4th day of June, 1868, found guilty of illicit distilling, and sentenced in the United States District Court, to pay a fine each of $1,000, and six months' imprisonment. These pardons were granted upon the recommendation of ex-Gov. Bramlette, Gen. Eli H. Murray, B. H. Bristow, Esq., Hon. James Speed, and other citizens of Kentucky. The pardons were sought on the grounds that both of the prisoners were poor men and the fathers of large families, who depended upon them for support.

Whisky Manufactured in the Fifth District.

From a table prepared by Deputy Collector George N. Jackson, we have the following statement of whisky manufactured in the Fifth District of Kentucky (James F. Buckner, Collector) since the passage of the act of July 20th, 1868, to July 1st, 1869, together with the total tax thereon, at 50 cents a gallon:

Owners of Distillery.	Quantity man'f proof gallons.	Total tax.
Schultze & Co., Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. G. Mattingly & Bro. do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob Lawell & Son do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell, Stilles & Co. do	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. A. Hoke & Co., Fisherville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biggs, Patterson & Co., Louisv'l	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kent & Stoecker, Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nathaniel W. Lee, Owensb'o	[illegible]	[illegible]
George W. Hampton, do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph E. Davis & Co., do	[illegible]	[illegible]
D C. Morgan, do	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1,137,[illegible]	$[illegible]

Shooting Match.

A bird shooting match took place in the vicinity of the Waterworks yesterday afternoon, for fifty dollars a side, between J. H. Browning and Jerry Edwards, and M. Woods Ferguson and Ed. Young. The game was let out of single spring trap at eighteen yards rise, shot-guns being used. The match was won by Browning and Edwards, each man killing the number of birds mentioned in eight shots apiece: Browning, 7; Edwards, 6; Ferguson, 4; Young, 7. After this Browning and Young took pops at five double birds, at eighteen yards rise, Mr. B. killing 8 and Mr. Y. 7. The sport was witnessed by a goodly company, and all were interested. F. S. Geenell and H. Browning were the judges, and Jas. Haskins referee. It is worthy of remark that in both matches all the birds were killed, those not counted having fallen outside the boundary, which was fixed at one hundred yards. Pretty good for city Nimrods.

THE RINK.

A Brilliant and Last Assemblage this Evening.

The farewell assemblage of the season at Glover Hall to-night will undoubtedly be a brilliant affair. During the season past it has been the favorite place of amusement with the first-class and most fashionable portion of the public, and as they will all of course go to-night to take the last skate and the farewell look, the display of fashion and wealth and beauty will be unparalleled. The Great Western Star Band has been engaged for the occasion, and will discourse most delightful music. The several exhibitions of fancy skating which will take place have been arranged particularly and appropriately for the occasion, and will be conducted by Mr. Preston, the accomplished gentleman and skater, who has made himself a great favorite with the skating public during his sojourn at the Rink. Nothing [illegible] either by Mr. Glover or the amateurs who will take a conspicuous part in this evening's affair, to make it an occasion to be enjoyed and long remembered.

THE ALLEY MYSTERY.

Death of Edward Ellman from Kicks and Blows.

THE MURDERERS UNKNOWN.

On Saturday night, a man [illegible] Edward Ellman was found near his [illegible] in the alley between Preston and Jackson [illegible] mangled, and he [illegible] streets, with his [illegible] however, until almost dead. He [illegible] died. The police [illegible] Thursday night [illegible] of the occurrence [illegible] arrested [illegible] parties—George Scott, [illegible] Richardson, and Mary [illegible] Gordon, all of whom live adjoining [illegible] knowing all or something about his [illegible]. The Coroner's jury, having adjourned the day before, resumed their investigation at the First-street station-house yesterday [illegible]. Ellman's mother, sisters, and brother, and the two women under arrest, were examined, but their testimony threw no light upon Ellman's mysterious taking-off. When last seen he was quite sober, and had no money upon his person. He is not known to have been embroiled with any one. To inquiries made by his sisters and brother before his death, he responded incoherently, at one time saying he did not know how he received his injuries, at another time promising to tell when he recovered, again saying that he believed George Scott beat him, and then avowing that all he remembered was that, while on his way home Saturday night from the river, where he had gone bathing, some one unknown attacked him from behind, knocking him down and kicking and beating him until he was insensible. In all the evidence adduced there was nothing to implicate the parties in custody or any others. The result of the jury's investigation is as follows:

INQUEST No. 320—Held in the alley between Preston and Jackson, and Market and Main streets, in the city of Louisville, Friday, July 9, 1869, upon the body of Edward Ellman, aged thirty years. Verdict of the jury: That the said Ellman came to his death twenty-five minutes after 11 o'clock Thursday night, July 8, from kicks and blows on the body and head, inflicted Saturday night, July 3, by parties unknown to the jury.

DICK MOORE, C. J. C.

Scott and Gordon were presented in the City Court yesterday, but their case was continued until Tuesday. The two women will be arraigned this morning, it is thought.

THE DEMON DRINK.

One of its Victims in a Premature Grave.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.

Passing mention has already been made of the unnatural death of a woman named Margaret J. Smith, on Thursday evening, at her residence in the alley bounded by Washington and Franklin, Campbell and Wenzel streets. The Coroner's jury met at the Weatherford engine-house, on Main street, last night, and the depositions before them were as follows:

L. Hess, sworn—I live on Hancock, between Main and Market streets. Mrs. Margaret J. Smith, the deceased, was a cousin of mine. I have known her by sight for several years, but have known her personally but four years. I do not know what caused her death. She had been sick ever since last week, and complained every day. On Friday evening her little son, Jimmie, came after me at the corner of Campbell and Main, and said his mother wished to see me. I went to the house, and saw that Mrs. Smith's eyes were almost ready to burst open, and that she was crying. She told me that one John Sweeney had nearly killed her; that he entered the house and laid upon her bed, when she commanded him to get up and leave. He then rose, she said, and knocked her down three or four times. Her nose was bleeding, and she remarked that Sweeney had broken her skull, she believed. I felt the back of her head and found a depression that seemed to have been caused by a blow. When Sweeney started from the house, she stated, he threatened that if she told any one about his striking her he would come back and kill her. I asked why she did not have him arrested, and she replied that she would as soon as she got well. She complained that her head pained her so that she feared it would kill her. For the last two days she said her stomach and back hurt her very much. She told me that Sweeney was at the house the night before, but did not know she was there, and declared that, if he had known it, he would have broken the door down to get in. During the last two years Mrs. Smith drank constantly, sometimes a great deal, at other times less. She had been under the influence of liquor for the last two or three weeks. I called there several times and thought she had been drinking too much. I do not think she was affected by drink as much as usual on Thursday. She drank some, I know. I have often begged saloon-keepers not to sell her whisky, but they have said that they would let any one have it for the money. It was Friday of last week when Sweeney beat her.

Miss Georgie Smith—I was not at home when mother died, but at work. Thursday morning she appeared as well as ever, and had not been drinking. She was sick, and had been drinking for two or three weeks, until then. She complained of smothering about the throat and heart, and since she was beaten by Sweeney she had been complaining of severe pains in the stomach and back. These pains she did not feel until after Sweeney beat her. Sweeney did not make a practice of coming to the house, but he was there occasionally. He came the night before his maltreatment of mother, and I ordered him away, for which he said he would make me sorry. The next day he came and beat mother.

Mrs. Melvina Smith—I live with mother, but was not at home when she died. Nobody was there but my little brother, Jimmie. A lady and I were the first to arrive after mother's death. I had been away at work all day, and got home between 6 and 7 o'clock. Mother had been sick a week or two. She had been drinking. John Sweeney hit her, and she said it would kill her. She had been drinking ever since she came to the city, in June, 1868. She complained of her stomach and back, and did not eat anything for nearly a week. She was not up when we went to work Thursday morning, but she was seen at the pump after we had gone. It was her habit to go to bed when she had drunk too much.

Policeman Wm. Blakborn—I have known Mrs. Smith some time. She lived in the alley between Washington and Franklin streets, above Campbell. She had been a hard drinker for some time. I have seen her so much intoxicated that she could not get along. This has been the case within the past two or three weeks. I have frequently, as often as a hundred times, seen her little son going after whisky for her early in the morning.

David Kibler—I have known Mrs. Smith ever since she has lived in the alley. She drank very hard. I have frequently passed her door and noticed this. One day this week, in passing there, I saw her and John Sweeney quarreling. I went on to my work, and as I returned she was crying. On asking what was the matter, she told me that Sweeney had struck her, and that he was then in the house on her bed. I did not know that she was sick from excessive drinking. I was never in her house, but passed her gate often and saw her under the influence of liquor. I have also seen her little boy go after whisky.

Coroner Moore stated to the jury that Dr. Kastenbine had examined the body and found that a post mortem examination was unnecessary, as there were no bruises showing death to have resulted from violence. The jury then withdrew and in a few minutes returned the following verdict:

INQUEST No. 322—Held in the alley between Washington and Franklin and Campbell and Wenzel streets, in the city of Louisville, Friday, July 9, 1869, upon the body of Mrs. Margaret J. Smith, aged about forty years. Verdict of the jury: That the deceased came to her death on Thursday evening, July 8th, between five and six o'clock, from the effects of intemperance.

DICK MOORE, C. J. C.

There are many circumstances connected with this case which give it a melancholy tone. The deceased was formerly a respectable and well-to-do lady. About four years ago she parted from her husband for reasons not proper to state now, leaving her home, near Boston, in this county, and coming with her children to Louisville. On account of her domestic troubles, it is believed, which separated her and her husband, she acquired the baneful habit of drinking and continued it to her destruction. She leaves four children, three girls and a boy, to battle with the great world, rendered doubly cold and uncharitable to them by the sins and ignoble death of their mother.

It is presumed that John Sweeney, accused of having assaulted the deceased, will be arrested and tried; but there is no evidence by which he can be convicted of the alleged offense. The statements of the unfortunate dead to her children, and others were heard by the Coroner's jury, simply with a view to develop more legitimate proof if it existed.

BASE BALL.

The Eagles Victorious Yesterday—A Pretty Game—21 to 23.

There was a very large attendance at Cedar Hill yesterday to witness the return game of the match between the Buckeye (Jr.) Club of Cincinnati and the Eagle Club of this city, junior champions of Kentucky. Happily, the weather was more propitious than on the previous day, and the complete game of nine innings was played.

The game was called at three o'clock, sharp, by Mr. Crooks, of the Kentucky Club, who had been chosen umpire. The Buckeyes, winning the choice, sent the Eagles to the bat. Bodley led off by knocking a fine ball to the left field. Anderson followed, and was put out on a foul ball. Timberlake got out on first. Bodley, McCullough, Harry Truman and Orvey Truman made scores, when Walworth took the bat and sent a high ball to the extreme left field. It fell a little foul, however, and was caught on the bound by Radabaugh, who made a hard run for it. This sent the Eagles to the field with four scores.

The Buckeyes came to the bat, when Miller and Smith, both batting good balls, got to their bases. Black was then caught out on the fly by Walworth, and following him in quick succession Radabaugh and O'Dowd were caught out by Harry Truman behind the bat. A summary "whitewash" for the Cincinnatians amid great cheering.

In the second innings the Buckeyes made two scores to the Eagles' one, but in the third the Eagles left their opponents way behind, the score being ten to four. In the fourth the clubs scored three apiece, making the game stand 13 to 7, by no means a pretty prospect for the Cincinnatians.

In the fifth innings, however, the tables turned somewhat, and the strangers began to look up brighter, and encouraged [illegible] then wielded the bat with a vim. The Eagles [illegible] put a damper on them right here by a [illegible] double play, putting out two of their men. [illegible] at the very threshold [illegible] and [illegible] and N[illegible] put the man O'Dowd [illegible] in making a run. Sales—11 to 13. [illegible] two of the Buckeyes [illegible] and was [illegible] the large crowd [illegible] with deep interest lustily cheer [illegible] of spectators, who cheer wavered, uncertain, between the fortunes of vict[illegible] sixth inning were sent back [illegible]. The Eagles [illegible] an addition to their score [illegible] were here, loudly and heartily [illegible] the Buckeyes were quickly at the bat. [illegible] Black and O'Dowd scored, making the [illegible], the cheers were deafening. The [illegible] made three more scores before going to [illegible] putting them three ahead of the Eagle [illegible] seventh innings the Eagles made [illegible] to the Buckeyes' two, which again [illegible] tide in their favor. On the eighth [illegible] made two and the Buckeyes one, when they [illegible] the score showing 23 for the Eagle and 21 for the Buckeyes, both squared themselves for the last and decisive trial—the ninth innings. The excitement was now intense.

McCullough went to the bat and struck a ball to the short-stop, who, however, threw it clear over the first baseman's head and sent it bounding down into the hollow. McCullough came straight home. Anderson was put out on second. Truman was caught out on a fly by Snodgrass. Bayless failed to make his score, and the Eagles retired to the field with one score, leaving the Buckeyes the making of only four runs to tie them and five to beat them. The Cincinnatians commenced this undertaking by some splendid batting which tended to dampen the hopes of the Eagles' friends. Black and Radabaugh each sent a ball clear over the fielders' heads and made their second bases easily. O'Dowd tried the batting process, but was so neatly taken in by Walworth, that the Buckeyes were afterwards content with sure instead of fine batting. Dickman, however, accidentally sent one skyward, and was caught out by Booth. [Immense cheering.] The Cincinnatians by this time had succeeded in making two of the requisite five scores, but had lost two men by the operation. Britt, considered a good batter, stood at the plate, and some hopes for him and his club were still entertained. He struck a good ball and Black ran for home. He got to his third base in safety, but by a combined play of Truman, Booth, and Bodley he was put out, and the game ended with a score of 23 to 21 in favor of the Eagles. The announcement was greeted with loud cheering.

The following is the

SUMMARY.

BUCKEYE.	O.	R.	EAGLE.	O.	R.
Miller	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bodley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	McCullough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black	[illegible]	[illegible]	Truman, H.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radabaugh	[illegible]	[illegible]	Anderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Dowd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Truman, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Britt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dickman	[illegible]	[illegible]	Timberlake	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snodgrass	[illegible]	[illegible]	Walworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Booth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	21	Total	27	23

Scores per Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—Total

Eagle ... [illegible]—23

Buckeye ... [illegible]—21

Left on bases—Eagle, 5; Buckeye, 4. Bases on hits—Eagle, 11; Buckeye, 10. Passed balls—Eagle, [illegible]; Buckeye, 2. Fly catches—Eagle, [illegible]; Buckeye, 12. Home runs—Eagle, [illegible]; Buckeye, [illegible].

It is a remarkable coincidence that in each of the two games played between these clubs the difference in the score was but two, and that each time in favor of the home club. It was remarked by many old base-ball players—old men—that they never saw two clubs so equally matched. The previous game at Cincinnati wavered just as this did, and it was similar to it in many respects, resulting in nearly the same score exactly. When the Buckeyes shall have so improved by practice as to be able to play three times better than they do now, they will be, perhaps, the superiors of "Our own 1869 Eagles."

The Falls City club have challenged the Buckeyes, and will play them at Cedar Hill this afternoon. The game will no doubt be close and interesting.

St. Louis Hall.

Another one of those pleasing entertainments, given by the St. Louis Dramatic Club, takes place at St. Louis Hall, on Fifth street, near the Cathedral, on Tuesday evening next. The programme consists of "Furnished Apartments" and "All at Coventry," two pretty and amusing farces, in which the members of the club take part. Also a song by a member of the club. The entertainment will be a good one, and will no doubt be largely attended.

THE COURTS.

Decision in the Theater Property Case.

Another Batch of Divorces.

An Old Man Marries a Young Girl in February and is Divorced in July Following.

Three Couples Unequally Yoked are Equally Unyoked.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, July 9, 1869.

Thomas McDermott, disorderly conduct and carrying concealed a deadly weapon; $5 fine and $100 bond to answer and keep the peace.

Terry Ridge, assault and battery on Anton Slatterer, and vice versa; continued until Tuesday.

Mollie Slaughter, drunk and disorderly; $2 fine and $100 bond for thirty days.

E. C. Popplestone, suspected felon; discharged.

Michael Francis vs. John McCue and Thomas Conners, peace warrant; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Kate Francis vs. Dennis McCue, assault and battery; continued until Saturday and defendant held in $100 to answer.

Mary Williams vs. Mollie Webster, peace warrant; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Caroline Spangewick vs. Jacob Siste, peace warrant; held in $500 bond for one year.

George Scott and Hugh Gordon, killing Edward Ellman; continued until Tuesday.

Louis Jones, assault and battery on John McKinney with intent to kill; discharged.

John Clark was ordered to be discharged from the workhouse.

Sixty-three docket cases were called. Terry Ridge, for maliciously shooting at J. B. Hinkle, was fined by a jury $250. Robert Bartlett, for petit larceny, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at the workhouse. Margaret Britain, for keeping a disorderly house, confessed a fine of $20. The remainder of the cases were continued or dismissed.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. THOS. E. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

The most important case decided in the Chancery Court yesterday was that of Wm. Prather, Jr., et al. vs. H. C. McDowell, in suit which involved a considerable amount of property, including the lot of ground on the southeast corner of Fourth and Green streets, upon which the theater now stands. The opinion of the Chancellor is a lengthy one, and would be of interest only to the profession. It was an able document, and, aside from the legal ability displayed, it gives a concise history of the case. The Chancellor "ordered that the petition of the plaintiffs be dismissed, and that the defendant, Henry McDowell, recover of the plaintiffs his costs in this action expended, for which he may have execution." Also that "the case on the petition of Louisa W. Prather is retained that her dower may be allotted and an account of rents taken, and for such orders as to the court may seem proper."

Four petitions for divorces were granted upon the grounds following:

JOHN G. CHILDERS VS. MARY J. CHILDERS.

The plaintiff states that for thirty years up to the present time he has been a resident of Jefferson county, Ky.; that the defendant, Mary J. Childers, resided in said county for six months last past until six days previous to the date of the petition, when she left the State in company with a number of thieves and prostitutes and went to parts unknown to plaintiff, and is now a non-resident of the State. Plaintiff further states that the grounds for divorce occurred in this State, &c., and that defendant left without his fault, knowledge or consent. Plaintiff states that on the 9th of February, 1869, he was married to the defendant in this city and lived with her for about two weeks, when, without cause, she left his house. He treated her with the utmost kindness and affection and provided for her comfort and happiness to the extent of his ability, but, notwithstanding his faithfulness to her, she consorted with men and women of bad character and was guilty of such lewd and lascivious behavior as prove her to be unchaste and unworthy of his respect and affection. This she did often since her marriage with plaintiff. Finally, about six days ago, she absconded with a company of men and women of notoriously bad character as thieves and prostitutes.

Plaintiff states that he is about 65 years of age, and the defendant is only 18 years old, and that he was greatly inveigled and overreached in giving his consent to marry her. She was penniless, and he the owner of considerable property. Through weakness and undue influence he was induced to enter into this very unnatural alliance. She was a stranger, and only a few months a resident of the State. He never suspected her chastity, and flattered himself that he might live happily with her. It is with regret that he is forced to believe her unworthy, unchaste, and unfit to be his companion and wife.

Wherefore he prays a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and other proper relief.

The court decreed a divorce for the plaintiff.

MEDORA TOWNLY VS. [illegible] G. TOWNLY.

The parties in this case were married January 14, 1867, lived together about four months, when the defendant abandoned plaintiff without any fault of hers, and he has continued to live separate and apart from her without making any provision for her support and maintenance. Divorce for plaintiff.

ANNA HOLDEN VS. GEORGE T. HOLDEN.

The petitioner states that she was married to the defendant September 18, 1861, and that he abandoned her in September, 1866. She has a little girl, now seven years old. Defendant has failed to support wife and child, whereupon she prays for a divorce and for the control of the little girl, all of which is granted.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. [illegible], JUDGE.

There was but one unimportant case tried in the Common Pleas Court yesterday. To-day is the regular order day. The [illegible] JOURNAL Wednesday morning.

This court will adjourn to-day.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. [illegible], JUDGE.

The trial of Joseph C. [illegible] was resumed yesterday morning. [illegible] one preliminary matter [illegible] the defense was opened [illegible]. A full report of the proceedings [illegible] Bullock's speech, will be found elsewhere in this morning's COURIER-JOURNAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

Until business done in this court yesterday [illegible] hearing of a portion of the evidence in the case of Preston & Bros. vs. Williams & Barrett. The case will be resumed to-day.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

Reported for the Courier-Journal by DANIEL JAMES, Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

Process—When it Must be Served in the County Where the Suit is Brought.

Dyas vs. Lindsey, } From Grant.

REVERSED JULY 7, 1869—WILLIAMS, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Dyas lived in Grant and was served with process in Harrison county, and the judgment was rendered in Grant by default, the evidence that he lived in the latter county when the suit was brought, and still lived there.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

Sections [illegible] of the Code, when properly analized, mean that the action must be brought in the county where the defendant, or some one of the defendants, resides, the process must be served on the defendant, or some one of the defendants, in the county where the action is brought, unless he has removed therefrom after the action was brought, or unless he has appeared, and failed to object by reason thereof. So that notwithstanding there was in this another defendant who resided and was served with process in Harrison county, yet as neither defendant was summoned with process in Grant county, and neither had removed from said county after the action was commenced, the service of process in Harrison did not authorize a judgment by default in Grant.

Contracts With City for Paving Streets and Responsibility of Adjoining Property-owners.

City of Lexington vs. Headley, &c. } From Fayette.

REVERSED JULY 7, 1869—HARDIN, JUDGE.

An ordinance was unanimously passed by the Council of Lexington, the Mayor presiding, for the grading and macadamizing certain streets at the cost of the owners of property fronting thereon, and the Mayor [illegible] the improvement to be made. In this suit by the appellee to prohibit the subjection of their property to the payment of the cost of the improvement, the court below decided that the ordinance was invalid for want of evidence showing that it was passed with the "unanimous consent" of the Mayor and Councilmen in council, as required by the charter.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

If it be conceded that the Circuit Court properly disregarded the extrinsic parol evidence of the fact that said measure at the time and before and after the passage of the ordinance was opposed by the Mayor, still, as the charter required the consent of the Mayor as requisite to the passage of the ordinance, and it purports to have been passed by the Mayor and Councilmen, it should be presumed to have been so passed in the mode prescribed by the charter; and especially so as there is nothing in the record contradicting this presumption. When unanimity is indispensable to the legal authority to make an order on the books of a corporation, and the order appears to have been made, it should be presumed to have been made with the unanimity required, although that fact does not appear in the record. By the charter, the Mayor was not entitled to a vote on a proposition which received the unanimous vote of the Council; therefore the failure of the Mayor to record his vote in favor of the passage of the ordinance can raise no presumption against its validity. (1 Met. 380.)

Card from Dr. T. W. [illegible].

[illegible], Ky., July 8th.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

[illegible]

Respectfully,

T. [illegible]

CITY FEATURES.

Horticultural Exhibition To-day at Masonic Temple.

The alterations being made in the main hall of Masonic Temple will not interfere with the usual weekly exhibitions of the Kentucky Horticultural Society every Saturday in the small hall, entrance on Fourth street. Sale at eleven o'clock, punctually.

New Percale [illegible]— GREEN & GREEN'S.

For Rent.

That convenient and well located office formerly occupied by us, No. 60, Jefferson street, between Second and Third.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Real Estate Exchange, No's 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

TAKE YOUR BASKETS to-day to the Fifty-Cent Store, 224 Fifth street.

Those checked muslin under-shirts at $1 50, at GREEN & GREEN'S.

Gray hair will not invade your home if you will use the Magic Comb, sold by all druggists.

Fragrant and Pleasing.

COLGATE & CO.'S TOILET SOAPS are widely known—fragrant and pleasing; they have a softening influence on the skin.—[Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

Fine British socks at 50c per pair, at GREEN & GREEN'S.

[illegible] Western Addition.

Lots may still be procured in these fine, level, elevated grounds, where it is determined to make a most beautiful, attractive and select neighborhood. There is there a constant, pure fresh breeze from over the falls and Indiana knobs, making it especially desirable in point of health and comfort. Apply to T. & R. Slevin & Cain, or to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	MAJ. ANDERSON	10 A. M.
New Orleans	P. W. STRADER	5 P. M.
Tenn. River	LECLAIRE	5 P. M.
Nashville	ROBT. MOORE	12 M.
St. Louis	CHAMPION	12 M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—July 9.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. | Gen. Buell, Cin.

Morning Star, Henderson.

DEPARTURES—July 9.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. | Gen. Buell, Cin.

Morning Star, Henderson. | New York, Madison.

[illegible], Madison.

BOATS IN PORT.

Ben. Franklin city wharf. | Maj. Anderson, city wh'f.

LeClaire, city wharf | Iron Stiff, city wharf.

Tarascon, Portland. | P. W. Strader, Portland.

Mary Houston, Portland.

THE RIVER is about at a stand, with 7 feet 9 inches in the canal, and 5 feet 9 inches in the chute. The weather is warm and pleasant with indications of more rain. Business is rather dull.

It seems that a little paragraph in our paper of the 5th, in reference to the summer arrangements of the New Orleans and Louisville packet company, has been generally misunderstood. The company had two offices in this city, and they closed one as a measure of economy, as they had no use for it, the whole business of the line will, in the future, be transacted at the principal office under the direction of Mr. Levi, as heretofore. The only boats that will retire from the line are the ones that have been sold out of it. The others will continue to run as long as the river is navigable for them. When the water gets very low boats of a lighter draught will be substituted for the larger ones, and the packet company will not entirely suspend business at any time during the year.

The steamer Morning Star left yesterday evening with a good trip for Henderson, Evansville, and Owensboro.

The splendid steamer Tarascon will leave the Portland wharf at 5 o'clock this evening for Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

The P. W. Strader did not get off yesterday, according to previous announcement. She will start from the Portland wharf this evening for New Orleans without fail.

The Champion, of the Express Line, will leave the city wharf to-day at 12 o'clock, for St. Louis, the Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers. Montcalm & Co., her agents, give through receipts to all points along the route.

The LeClaire will leave the city wharf at 5 o'clock this evening for the Tennessee river.

The Robert Moore, bound up the Cumberland river to Nashville, will reach here to-day from Cincinnati, and, stopping with us a short time, will resume her journey to "Rock City."

The two towboats, "Boaz" and "Falls Pilot," made a united effort yesterday to bring the Vicksburg over the falls, but failed to accomplish what they set out to do. After working three or four hours, and reaching a point just below the line of the bridge, they gave it up, and took the heavy craft back to her moorings, below the falls. We suppose another and more successful effort will be made to-day.

The Mary Houston reached Portland last night with a cabin full of passengers, and a heavy cargo of freight consigned to merchants of this city.

Capt. J. T. [illegible] new stern-wheel [illegible], for the Red river trade, was successfully launched from the shipyard of John [illegible] & Co., Madison, last [illegible] in diameter and she is 150 feet long, 31 feet [illegible] the enterprising firm of [illegible] Louisville. She will have [illegible] other modern improvements [illegible] towed to Louisville to receive [illegible] finishing touches. [illegible] Reeder's new boat, a [illegible] will be built by the energetic [illegible] launched this afternoon, and [illegible] machinery from Kirk, Dennis & Co.

Capt. Thos. J. [illegible] builders, will be [illegible] & Co., also have the [illegible] W. R. Greathouse's new packet [illegible] & Co., Louisville complete her with dispatch.

Messrs. [illegible] packet Leonora No. 2 will [illegible] on the ways at Madison for repairs [illegible] and Wibart & Co., on Monday.

The Madiand Era, Captain Koons' new [illegible] be hauled out [illegible] launched from Dawson's ship-yard by John B. Shaw [illegible] at 4 o'clock.

The following communication from one [illegible] familiar with the subject referred to, [illegible], we hope, satisfactorily answers the [illegible] asked in the paragraph that called it [illegible]:

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I saw a paragraph in your paper, a few days ago, in which you alluded to the fact of some gentlemen coming here to build a propeller, stating that you had been asked the question, whether our mechanics were accustomed to build machinery for that class of boat. As none of the mechanics here have answered the question, I will do so for them, by saying most emphatically they are. Two of the largest propellers ever built in this country were built by Louisville mechanics. I allude to the rebel ram propeller, Arkansas, and the monster ram, Mississippi, the first built at Memphis and the latter built at New Orleans, and burnt at the fall of that city. She had sixteen boilers thirty-two feet long, forty-two in diameter, three engines thirty-six in diameter, with a two-foot stroke. Her propellers were eleven feet in diameter and weighed each four tons. The former was built by John B. Davies, of the Washington Foundery, the latter by Captain Robert S. Kirk, of the firm, now Kirk, Dennis & Co., Southern Foundery, of this city. Yours truly, NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.

River Telegrams.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Monongahela 5 feet 5 inches, and rising. Weather clear, warm and sultry. Thermometer 80.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Weather clear. Mercury 92. River stationary. The Arkansas falling slowly. Departed—Tom Brown, New Orleans; Luminary, St. Louis; Sam Hale, with 325 bales cotton, Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Arrived—Glasgow, Omaha; Jennie Brown, Pittsburg; Phil Sheridan, St. Paul; Natonia, Hannibal; Rob Roy, Keokuk; City of Pekin, Peoria; Novelty, Lasalle.

Departed—Minnesota, St. Louis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Natrona, Commonwealth and Mollie Able, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Post Boy, Kansas City; City of Pekin, Peoria; Jennie Brown, Rock Island.

River falling slowly, and all upper streams declining. Weather very warm. Mercury, at noon, 90; 3 P. M., 98.

CAIRO, July 9.—Port List—Alpha, Nashville packet, 10 P. M.; Silver Spray, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, 7 A. M.; Thompson Dean, from New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Garrett, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, noon; Marble City, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 4 P. M. River risen 2 inches. There was a heavy rain last night, but it is clear to-day.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—River falling almost imperceptibly, with 24 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Ella Hughes, from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—No arrivals. Departed—Golden Eagle, for Wheeling; Champion, for St. Louis. River falling, with 21 feet in the channel and 51 feet under the bridge.

RITUALISM AND INSANITY.

A Low Church Clergyman Sending his Wealthy Mother to a Mad House.

[From the N. Y. Sun, 7.]

Mrs. Caroline C. Allen appeals to Judge Cardozo for release from the Bloomingdale Asylum. In May last, in Waterloo, N. Y., she was declared of unsound mind. The commission upon which she was declared to be a lunatic was sued out against her by her son, the Rev. C. D. Allen, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it is alleged by Mrs. Allen that the question of ritualism had much to do in inciting to the lunacy proceedings against her, and in affecting the result unfavorably to herself. Mrs. Allen is a Ritualist, while her son is a Low Churchman. It is averred that he was afraid that she would join one of the sisterhoods which the Ritualists propose to institute, and convey her property to it, thus depriving him of succeeding to the property at her death. The papers in the application before Judge Cardozo, say that whatever may have been her previous mental condition, and it is admitted that she was somewhat eccentric, now she is entirely restored to reason. The application is made upon her own petition and the affidavit of Dr. Brown, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, Drs. Payne, Sprague, and James [illegible], and affidavits of her friends and acquaintances, among them Admiral Farragut and his wife Virginia L. Farragut, the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, Mrs. H. G. Jerome, and others, who all testify to her remarkable intelligence, coherence in conversation, and that her conduct is uniformly that of a reasonable being. Among the acts adduced to show Mrs. Allen's insanity are her bowing at the sacred name in the creed, and her attending daily early prayers in Trinity Church when in this city. Mr. George [illegible], of counsel for Mrs. Allen, asked the closest scrutiny in the case, and that Mrs. Allen be submitted to the examination of medical experts, and that further testimony be taken of those with whom she has been in daily association, to assist his Honor in coming to a sound conclusion as to her alleged restored state; and he was confident that such examination, in addition to a personal inspection, would result in her being set at liberty. The application was opposed on the ground that the facts in the present [illegible] were fully presented on the trial. The Judge took the papers, and will decide whether to hear the case himself, or send it before a referee or a jury.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, 1869.

The money market has shown no variation since our last report. Currency is still very plentiful, and holders of good paper experience no difficulty in making their negotiations. The rates of discounting are in no way affected by the easy condition of the currency, and are quoted at 10@12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Has been very brisk during the day, the supply on the market being limited, making the rates very firm. As yet there has been [illegible]. The quoted prices are buying at par, and selling at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Has shown during the day a tendency towards higher prices. From the telegrams we note the opening at 136 and the closing at 136⅜, an advance of ⅛ over yesterday's quotations. Transactions have been light and unimportant. We quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	[illegible]	136⅜
Silver halves and quarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver dimes	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS—In the market have shown very little animation. [illegible] were light. All issues have been [illegible]. The small demand prevents the market from being large and important.

Five-twenties, 1862	[illegible] @[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible] @121⅜
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible] @[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	118⅜ @119⅜
Five-twenties, new issue	118⅜ @117⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	118⅜ @117⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	118⅜ @117⅜
Ten-forties	107 @108

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupons, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 coupons	107⅜	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS—Were in better call. While no sales of magnitude have taken place, there has been sufficient activity displayed to convince observers of this branch of financial affairs that our local securities are fully appreciated by capitalists.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	113	@120
National Bank, second	95	@ 96
National Bank, Planters'	[illegible]	@ 95
National Bank, City	98	@100
Bank of Kentucky	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Bank of Louisville	93	@ 94
Merchants' Bank	109	@110
Commercial Bank	75	@ 80
Northern Bank	110	@113
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	@[illegible]
People's Bank	103	@104
Mechanics' Bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	92	@ 93
Falls City Tobacco Bank	97	@ 98½
Masonic bank	100	@[illegible]
Security bank	100	@107
Louisville Insurance Company bank	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Farmers' Bank	96	@ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	115	@116
German Insurance Company bank	145	@150
Gas Company stock	[illegible]	@[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	[illegible]	@ 93
L. & F. R. R. (common)	[illegible]	@ 65
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	[illegible]	@ 86
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	[illegible]	@ 70

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76	@ 77
City for bounty	76	@ 77
City for school purposes	[illegible]	@ 79¾
City for Jeff. Railroad	78	@ 79
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S.	79	@ 80
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B.	[illegible]	@ 79¾
City for wharf, new	78	@ 79
City for wharf, old	79	@ 81
City for water-works, old	79	@ 79¾
City for water-works, new	79	@ 81
Water-works bonds	[illegible]	@ 81
Canal bonds, first issue	94¾	@ 95½
" " second issue	[illegible]	@[illegible]
" " third issue	[illegible]	@[illegible]
" " fourth issue	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Kentucky State bonds, old	[illegible]	@[illegible]
" " " new	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	[illegible]	@[illegible]
" " " new	[illegible]	@[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch)	[illegible]	@[illegible]
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. L.)	[illegible]	@[illegible]
" " " (L. br.)	[illegible]	@[illegible]
" " " con'd mort.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah RR	—	@[illegible]
Ohio River Bridge Company	—	@[illegible]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade:)

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, casks	101	[illegible]
Bacon, tcs	[illegible]	42
Bagging, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bale Rope, coils	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cement, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]	15
Candles, boxes	115	170
Coffee, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bags	77	[illegible]
Coal, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	207
Fruit, dried, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feathers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	250	310
Furniture, pkgs	1	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	10	8
Malt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchandise, pkgs	132	[illegible]
Mules, head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nails, kegs	116	73
Oats, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bbls	[illegible]	214
Pork, mess, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rags, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, casks	1	4
Sugar, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, bxs and bbls	21	102
Salt, bbls	[illegible]	400
Seeds, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, boxes	[illegible]	112
Whisky, bbls	[illegible]	17
Wheat, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodenware, pkgs	[illegible]	214

Review of the Markets.

ALE AND BEER—A fair demand is still a feature of the trade, and prices are steady. We quote: Cream ale per bbl $11, do per hlf bbl $5 50; bottled ale per dozen quarts $1 40, do pints $1 25, do hlf pints 80c; bottled porter per dozen quarts $1 50, do pints $1 25, do hlf pints 80c; Sand's Chicago stock ale per bbl $14, do per hlf bbl $7; do cream ale per bbl $13, do per hlf bbl $6 50; do porter per bbl $14, do hlf bbl $7.

ALCOHOL—Is steady, and dealers report sales in jobbing lots at $2 10@2 20 per gallon.

APPLES—Are coming forward more liberally, and prices are lower. We quote common to good qualities at from $2 to $3 per bbl.

BATTING—Is unchanged in every respect. Stocks are ample and the demand fair. We quote No. 1 Cannelton batting at 30@31c; Maysville No. 1 batting at 27@30c; Maysville tissue at 30@31c.

BUTTER—A good demand for country butter is reported, and prime qualities in good packages command from 20 to 25c per lb, in lots, on arrival. W. R. butter is held at 28@30c, and New York tub at 45@50c.

BEESWAX—Is steady at 33@35c for good to choice lots.

BROOM-CORN—We have no sales to report, but dealers report that a good article of corn would readily command $400 per ton.

BARK—We note large receipts by rail, and chestnut and oak command $12 per cord delivered.

BEANS—Are in higher request, with retail sales at $2@2 50 per bbl for prime white navy.

COTTON YARNS—The stocks in the hands of dealers and agents are large, and prices are firm and fully maintained, with a fair demand. We continue to quote No. 500 at 19@21c, No. 600 at 17@18c, No. 700 at 16@18c per dozen; pound yarns at 42@44c. Carpet chain is selling at 42@44c for white, and 45@48c for colored per lb, and candlewick is steady at 42@44c.

CANDLES—The market during the past week has been characterized by a fair demand, and prices have been fully maintained, the tendency being to advanced quotations. We quote at 20@21c for full weight star, and 15½@16c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 14@15c per pound.

COTTON—There has been but little doing in this commodity during the past week. Stocks are reduced, but prices are steady. We quote:

Middling	31½
Low middling	30
Good ordinary	29½
Ordinary	27½

CORN-MEAL—Is in fair request and firm. Sales of bolted are made at $4 50 per barrel, loose. Kiln dried is steady at $4@4 25 per bbl.

CHEESE—Stocks are ample to meet the demand and prices are steady. Kentucky cream cheese is selling at 13c, and is in good demand. W. R. is held at 15@16c, and factory at 16@17c.

CEMENT—Is in active demand. We note sales to-day of 300 bbls at [illegible].

COAL—We have no change whatever to note in prices; stocks are ample and the probabilities now are that prices will rule low during the season. Sales are made at 24@25c per bushel for Pittsburg, but in lots of from 100 to 200 bushels slight concessions are made.

CORDAGE—Prices are steady. We quote Manilla at 24@25c; [illegible]. Cotton is firm and in fair demand at 45@50c per pound.

COOPERAGE—All descriptions of cooperage were in light demand, but prices are quotably unchanged. We quote [illegible].

CANNED GOODS—A fair demand for canned fish is reported, and prices are steady. We quote [illegible].

EGGS—Are in [illegible] per dozen.

FLAX SEED—Is held at $2 per bushel on arrival [illegible].

FISH—Are in good supply and prices steady. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1 [illegible]

[illegible]

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

[illegible]

[illegible] per lb, [illegible]

GINSENG—Dealers are paying from 70 to 80c per lb, according to quality.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales are unimportant and prices nominal. Stocks are light and prices generally unchanged, at 20@22c for bales and [illegible] for re-sewed.

GRAIN BAGS—Prices are steady and a fair demand is reported. We quote 2-bushel at [illegible]; 2½-bushel at [illegible].

HAY—We note receipts of new crop, with sales of 14 bales on wharf at $14. We quote old Timothy, on wharf—

" choice per ton	$[illegible]
" prime	[illegible]
" common	[illegible]
" mixed	[illegible]
Red Top, per ton	14 00

Advance of $1 to $1 50 per ton from store.

HIDES—Prices are steady, and dealers are taking all that offer at quotations. We quote green-salted at 10@10½c; dry salted at [illegible]; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) at 40@75c.

IRON COTTON TIES—Stocks are accumulating and prices are steady. We quote at 8½@9c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is reported unchanged in every respect. We quote:

Bar, lb, s C	4	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	[illegible]	Cast, per lb	[illegible]
Hoop, coopers	[illegible]	Amer'n lbs	[illegible]
Sheet	5 @ 6¾	German	[illegible]
Boiler	[illegible]	Plow slabs	10
Nail rod	[illegible]	Iron plow w'gs	[illegible]
Castings	[illegible]	Sheet do	[illegible]
Pulleys	[illegible] @ 9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEAD AND SHOT—Prices are steady and nominally unchanged. We continue to quote: Pig lead 10¾@11c; bar 11@11½c; patent shot $3 00@3 15; buckshot $3 25@3 40.

LIME—Prices are steady and a fair demand is reported. Sales to-day 300 bbls at [illegible].

LEATHER—Stocks are fully equal to the demand, and prices are steady. We quote:

Oak sole tan	[illegible]	French calf pr doz	[illegible]
Hemlock sole	[illegible]	Phil'a calf pr dz	[illegible]
Buffalo slautr	[illegible]	Hog skins	[illegible]
Harness	[illegible]	Eng. hog skins	[illegible]
Skirting	[illegible]	each	[illegible]
Kip skin city lb	[illegible]	Calf seatings per	
Calf city	1 00@1 50	doz	[illegible]
Bridles per doz	[illegible]	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	[illegible]	per foot	[illegible]

LUMBER—Dealers report ample stocks, with an improving demand. We note a slight decline in 16-inch pine shingles. We quote rough:

Wh.pine lum.clear,1 inch, per M	$[illegible] 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	[illegible]
do Second rate, 1 inch	[illegible]
do 1¼ and 2 inch	[illegible]
do Third rate	[illegible]
Common pine lumber	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	21 00@[illegible]
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@[illegible]
do Third rate	42 50
do Common	32 50
Yel. pine, rough, buying at	23 50@[illegible]
do flooring, dressed	45 00
Hemlock flooring	[illegible]
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	[illegible]
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	[illegible]
do 16-inch pine, per M	3 75
do 16-inch poplar, per M	[illegible]

POSTS AND LATHS.

Cedar posts, 8 feet long	35
Poplar laths, 4 feet long, sawed	3 00
do do, 4 feet long, cut	2 75

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices during the week have undergone a slight change, and a moderate demand is reported. Stocks of Virginia and Kentucky brands are ample, and higher quotations may be anticipated for all of the finer qualities. We quote:

Va. extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 00 @1 10
Va. One bright	[illegible]
Va. medium bright	[illegible]
Va. common and mahogany, new	[illegible]
Va. fine light-pressed and 12-inch	[illegible]
Va. medium light-pressed	[illegible]
Va. fancy roll and twist	[illegible]
Va. pancake and fig	[illegible]
Ky. bright, lbs	[illegible]
Ky. fine bright, lbs	[illegible]
Ky. medium and mahogany	[illegible]
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and lbs, bright	[illegible]
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and lbs, medium	[illegible]
Ky. black sweet, ½ lbs and long 10s	[illegible]
Ky. navy, ¼ lbs, in caddies	[illegible]
Ky. navy, lbs, in bxs	[illegible]

SMOKING.

Gold leaf	[illegible]
Favorite	[illegible]
No name	[illegible]
Bach Derling	[illegible]
Fruits and Flowers, in drums	[illegible]
Fruits and Flowers, in squares	[illegible]
Lone Jack	[illegible]
Andy Johnson	[illegible]
Big Lick, in 1, ½ and ¼ lb pkgs	[illegible]

[illegible]

CORN—Is in good demand and prices are very firm; we note sales of 1,000 bushels shelled at 80c from wharf, sacks included; 1,500 bushels at 80c from depot; 500 bushels ear corn at 75c from depot. We quote shelled in bulk on arrival at 70@75c; from store at 75@80c, and 85@90c sacks included. Ear corn is quoted at 70@75c on arrival, and 75@80c from store.

OATS—Are steady at 70c from store, with sales of 100 bushels.

RYE—Rye is steady at $1 10@1 15 on arrival, and $1 20@1 25 from store.

MALT—Is steady and in fair demand. We quote:

Malt, No. 1, fall	[illegible]
" No. 2, spring	[illegible]
" No. 2	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]
Rye malt	[illegible]
Corn malt	[illegible]
Cornmeal	[illegible]

Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

BAGGING—The market is very firm with an active inquiry, and transactions are of considerable magnitude in sales to dealers and shipments to southern distributing points. We reproduce our quotations, with the remark that outside figures are contended for:

Ky. Pr., lb	[illegible]
M. & M. 2-lb	[illegible]
Hanks, lb	[illegible]
[illegible], lb	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp mill power loom	[illegible]
J. H. flax, power loom	[illegible]
W. A. B. flax, power loom	[illegible]
John T. Douglass, 2½-lb	[illegible]
do do 2¼-lb	[illegible]
H. I. Todd, 1¾-lb	[illegible]
Hamilton, 1¾-lb	[illegible]
Brush, 1¾-lb	[illegible]

ROPE—Machine rope is steady at [illegible] for coils, and [illegible] for half coils.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day is reported steady, with a good demand for direct consumption. The reduced stocks will prove barely sufficient for the wanted consumers, and full prices are anticipated during the season.

MESS PORK—Prices are steady, and dealers quote at $33 50@34. Rump pork is in light supply at $30@30 50.

BACON—Sales reported to-day include 50 casks clear rib sides at 18½@18¾c; 20 casks clear sides at 19½c; 10 casks shoulders at 14½c, the market closing firm.

HAMS—Stocks are reduced, and an active demand imparts great buoyancy to prices. We note a sale of 40 tcs fancy sugar-cured at 22@22½c.

LARD—Is steady, and dealers report sales of 15 tcs prime leaf at 19¾c; keg lard is held at [illegible].

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, July 9, 1869.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle during the present week has not been sufficient to meet the demand for home consumption. All sold as fast as they arrived; and this evening there are none in the yard left over unsold. Prices, on account of the light supply, are a shade higher, and the market closed very firm. Sales range at from 5¾@6c for common to 6½@7¾c for fair, and 8@8¾c for good to [illegible] for best grades of butchers' stuff. Good and choice shipping cattle are in fair demand and sell from 8@8¾c.

HOGS—The supply has been light and demand good and prices have advanced fully 25c per 100 lbs. Well fatted and choice lots sell at 8¾@9¼c. Ordinary and fair sold at 7¾@8¼c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply has been hardly sufficient to meet the demand and the market closed very firm. We quote good and choice lots at 3¼@4¼c. Common and fair from $2 50 to $3 25 per head. Good and choice lambs sell from $4 75 to $5 50 per head.

Sales during the week—Cattle, 814 head; hogs, 417 head; sheep and lambs, 527 head.

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK-YARD—DOWNING & BELL, PROPRIETORS.

The market for all kinds of live stock during the past week has been varied by a dull dragging market at the beginning of the week, and toward the close a better feeling began to manifest itself, and to-day it closes buoyant with no stock left over unsold; so that all stock that may arrive the coming week will have a clear field to operate in—this we predicted in our last report. Buyers are here to take all stock offered at fair prices. Yet a contest was waged on the part of buyers to buy at a heavy decline in prices, which was strongly resisted by drovers. This contest resulted in favor of the drovers, so that all sold at better prices at the close of sales to-day.

CATTLE—The receipts fair and prices firm. Bell & Norris have shipped during the past week 244 head of fine beeves that averaged [illegible] lbs gross, to the Eastern market, and they paid from $5 75 to $7 per 100 [illegible] from $4 50 to $6.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

[illegible]

[illegible] MARKET.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS MARKET.

[illegible]

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, July [illegible].

COTTON—Market quiet; low middling [illegible]; ordinary [illegible].

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, July 9—[illegible]. 5-20 bonds easier. Erie 19½; Illinois Central [illegible].

FRANKFORT, July 9—[illegible].

LIVERPOOL, July 9—[illegible]. COTTON—Market quiet; middling uplands [illegible]; Orleans 12¼. Sales 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat [illegible]; Western [illegible]. GRAIN—Corn, No. 1 mixed [illegible]. PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible].

[illegible]